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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE GOLDSBORO' SECESSION MEETING.

The Goldsboro' Rough Notes brings us the proceedings of the meeting at Goldsboro' on Friday and Saturday last, from which we glean all of any interest, except the names of officers given in last Observer.

The organization preliminaries and the Chairman's secession speech through with, the following business committee was appointed:—

1st District—M. A. Wilcox, J. H. Prince, Dr. W. H. Hill.

2nd District—Geo. Green, Geo. V. Strong, J. A. Engelhard.

3d District—T. D. Meares, Thomas H. Holmes, Jas. Fulton.

4th District—W. J. Branch, T. J. Green, Basil C. Manly.

5th District—Burton Craige, J. M. Long, David Schenck.

Speeches were then made by Mr. Moses, (commissioner from South Carolina to the Convention road down by the people of N. C.) Mr. Edmund Ruffin of Virginia, and Gen. John A. Young of Mecklenburg.

At the evening session it was resolved that the names of gentlemen present from each county be handed in, and that they be received as delegates. And it appeared that there were present: from Craven 26, Duplin 43, Edgecombe and Wilson 29, Halifax 7, Rowan 9, Sampson 13, New Hanover 24, Mecklenburg 10, Carteret 10, Johnston 5, Wake 7, Gaston 4, Greene 2, Cumberland 3, Cabarrus 4, Lincoln, Orange, Brunswick, Onslow, and Granville 2 each, Cleveland, Northampton and Jones 1 each—in all 24 counties and 216 attendants of this great "Mass Meeting," and "outpouring of the people." To which is to be added Wayne (the county in which Goldsboro' is situated) "not furnished to clerks, but represented by hundreds." Messrs. V. C. Barringer of Cabarrus, O. P. Meares of Wilmington, Schenck of Lincoln, and Fox of Mecklenburg, then made speeches and the meeting adjourned to Saturday.

On Saturday, Mr. Craige made the following report from the business committee, and it was unanimously adopted "amid deafening applause":

Whereas, The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina recently in session passed by the Constitutional majority, an act authorizing the people of the State, at their discretion to call a Convention for the consideration of the relations of the State of North Carolina to the Federal Government, or agency of the United States, and to the different States composing the Union or Confederacy known as the United States; and whereas, the citizens of North Carolina, ardently attached as they have been, and still are to the institutions under which they have been raised, and which have been transmitted to them from their revolutionary ancestors, have, in some cases been unwilling to recognise the fact that these institutions, and the true principle upon which they were founded have been totally subverted, or if such act were recognised have still hoped that some plan of compromise or reconstruction might yet be agreed upon; and whereas, further events have sufficiently and most conclusively shown that so far, all efforts to obtain our proper and satisfactory guarantees for the protection of threatened rights of the Southern States (and North Carolina claims to be in the fullest sense of the word a Southern, and not merely a border State,) have failed and we believe will fail; be it therefore

Resolved, That the interest as well as the honor of North Carolina naturally and imperatively demand that her political connections hereafter, should be with her sister States of the South and not with the States of the North, opposed to her as they are in social institutions, and in pecuniary interests, and enemies as they have shown themselves to be in both relations.

2nd. Resolved, That we respectfully recommend the formation of an organization whose object it shall be to disseminate the facts and present the arguments bearing upon this issue to the people of every county in the State of North Carolina, believing that when the facts prior as well as subsequent to the day of election, (28th February 1861,) are fully understood, the citizens of North Carolina will reconsider their action and demand from their *servants*, the Governor and General Assembly, an opportunity to so express their wishes through the ballot box.

3rd. Resolved, That for the purpose of disseminating these facts and presenting the arguments deducible therefrom, we suggest, last, that the President of this meeting appoint a State Executive Committee of two from each Congressional district whose duty it shall be to adopt all honorable and proper means for carrying out the objects and defending the principles of the Southern Rights voters of North Carolina.

4th. Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens of each county in the State to form at the earliest practicable time, county organizations whose proper executive officers shall correspond with the Southern Rights State Executive Committee.

5th. Resolved, That the forts of the Federal Government, on the soil of North Carolina, were intended to defend and protect, and not to menace or subjugate her citizens, and that any additional force, placed in such forts, not simply without the request, but against the wishes of the people, and of the State, must be regarded as a menace and as a preliminary step to subjugation, which as North Carolinians, we must not only denounce, but in the last resort resist at all hazard.

The Chair appointed the following Executive Committee in pursuance of the third reso ution:—

1st District—L. J. Johnson, Perquimans, H. M. Shaw, Currituck.

2d District—J. L. Bridgers, Edgecombe, Dr. Milton Sally, Hyde.

3d District—O. P. Meares, New Hanover, W. F. Leak, Richmond.

4th District—Dr. Pride Jones, Orange, F. A. Thornton, Warren.

5th District—J. R. S. McLean, Guilford, Samuel P. Hill, Caswell.

6th District—F. D. Stockton, Iredell, Col. Sam. Hargrave, Davidson.

7th District—H. B. Hammond, Anson, Rufus Barringer, Cabarrus.

8th District—Gen. C. M. Avery, Burke, N. W. Woodfin, Buncombe.

Mr. Craige then spoke, and at the evening session Messrs. D. K. McRae, T. J. Green, J. A. Engelhard, W. H. Bunn, L. J. Johnson, and Dr. Wilcox spoke.

The meeting adjourned "to re-assemble in Charlotte on the 20th of May."

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,188,519 bales, against 3,889,094 bales last year. Decrease, 701,075 bales.

Difficulty at the Depot.—We learn that a wordy altercation occurred at the Depot in this City yesterday morning between Attorney General Jenkins and a citizen of Raleigh. Our information is that the Attorney General declared he could bring forward a free negro—especially one in his own county—and beat any Union man for Congress in this District. We trust the Attorney General was misunderstood. If not, he must have spoken under an excitement that should shield him from responsibility. We have heard no particulars but we are ready to publish them at any time, when responsibly endorsed.

Not in connection with the above affair, but as an isolated matter impressed upon us by other proceedings, we are reluctantly compelled to believe that Union men must, henceforth, observe the first law of nature—self defence. While disunionists have been permitted, and are now permitted, to express their sentiments amongst us, we are told that grape-vine cravats and tar-and-feathers-suits will be our portion if we go South and express Union sentiments. Would a Union man have been safe in the meeting at Goldsboro? Would the Union badge there have escaped with the impunity the disunion badge does here? Are the citizens of Raleigh to be reviled and abused by every man who knows he has a steam-engine to take him away "from the wrath to come?" We do not claim that the citizens of Raleigh are any better than the citizens of any other section of the State; but we do claim that they are as good, notwithstanding this is the place where the Governor (sometimes) stays, and where his Legislature recently met.

We know of no Union man here who, in the language of duellists "carries his life in his hands;" but there are Union men here whose lives cannot be cheaply purchased.

We regret the state of affairs likely to be inaugurated here by disunionists; but if those inaugurating it expect to find Union men "submissionists," they may be mistaken. We are willing to live and let live, but there may be some objections *to die* and let live.

Raleigh Banner.

"A petition to the Governor, besides public meetings, are getting up throughout the different counties of the State, to convene the Legislature and place the Convention question again before them—the said petition has been generally signed *by all parties* in this county, and may be found at the Post Office."—*Shelby Eagle.*

The "rule or ruin" policy—or rather the rule *and* ruin policy, is to be persevered in by the precipitationists, and their Governor is relied upon for important assistance. The Eagle has heretofore very plainly intimated there is but one party in Cleveland, but when it suits its purposes, it can speak of a petition being "signed by all parties."

We presume it is generally known that we are no special admirer of Gov. Ellis, and although he has declared we would have a convention soon, we cannot bring ourself to believe that he will fly in the face of two-thirds of the voters of the State, and re-assemble the Legislature. Policy, if not principle, will prevent his doing so.

For what purpose is the Legislature desired to be convened? Only for the purpose of calling a convention. And why is it desired that a convention be called? For the express purpose—none other under Heaven—of carrying the State out of the Union.

Among other Union men—tens of thousands of them—we voted for a convention on the 28th ult. We voted for it because we believed the bonds of Union would be strengthened by it. Our belief was well founded, and though a small majority voted down a convention, the election of more than two-thirds of Union delegates, showed that the strength of Union was so great in the hearts of the people that no convention was necessary to give expression to the will of North Carolina. The very fact that a convention was voted down at all, proves conclusively the all-conquering power of the Union sentiment under present circumstances and the present aspect of affairs.

Those who now advocate the holding of a convention, do so for the express purpose of disunion. This makes an issue at once between 60,000 Union men and 30,000 disunionists, and the vote for Union would be in the same proportion.

But would the Legislature, if convened, call a convention? We think not—we think the Governor thinks not, and therefore we think he will not convene the Legislature. A convention can be called only by a two-thirds vote of both Houses; and two-thirds of the members of the Legislature would certainly not be so forgetful of responsibility as to so utterly disregard the will of two-thirds of the people.

But the political gamblers in the State will continue to agitate. They have nothing to lose, and may win. The chances in their favor are very small, but it is a one-sided operation with them, for there is no possibility of their losing.

Raleigh Banner.

Not quite a Row.—We learn that on Sunday evening there was a prospect for a row at the Central Depot in this City. On the arrival of the cars from Goldsboro,' on which were many delegates returning from the meeting at that place, words were passed between some of the passengers and some of our citizens. A confusion of tongnes and a display of the butts of revolvers were the results. For a time it looked as though there might be a "union" of the opposing forces; but the whistle blew, and the armies were divided, the delegates going West and our citizens remaining at home.—*Raleigh Banner.*

Chatham Railroad.—We learn that the Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, at a meeting held here on Friday last unanimously expressed their gratification at the prospect of the construction of the Chatham Coalfields Road, and recommended to the Stockholders the propriety of taking stock in said Road. The stockholders of the R. & G Road will hold their annual meeting in this City in July next, and we think it probable that they will subscribe handsomely to the Coalfields Road, provided the latter shall be so located as to connect with the Gaston Road at this place.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We guess the Confederate States had better not impose a duty on Kentucky wheat, corn, rye, barley, and oats. If they do, they'll find that it will "go very much against the grain."

Louisville Journal.

MARRIED,

In Mecklenburg, in the vicinity of Davidson College, on the 19th inst., by Rev. E. F. Rockwell, WILLIAM BLACK, Esq., of Lancaster, S. C., to Mrs. ELIZA JANE AIKEN, of Mecklenburg.

In Montgomery county, on the 24th inst., by James T. Bruton, Esq., Mr. JOHN E. TILLMAN to Mrs. CHRISSA J. GREEN, all of Montgomery.

At Cottage Home, N. C., on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, President of Davidson College, ALPHONSO C. AVERY, Esq., of Burke county, and SUSAN WASHINGTON, daughter of Rev. Dr. E. H. Morrison.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1861.

IS ALLEGIANCE DUE TO THE UNITED STATES?—Senators Mason of Virginia and Wigfall of Texas seem to have been contending with each other for the prize due to superiority in extravagance and absurdity. It is but just, however, to the former to say that he has most decidedly got the advantage of his distinguished competitor.

Our readers may recollect that Senator Mason a few days ago announced on the floor of the Senate with ostentatious distinctness, that he owed no allegiance to the United States—none whatever—but only owed allegiance to Virginia.

Now Mr. Mason is a lawyer as well as a Senator, and must therefore be supposed to be familiar both with the Constitution of the United States and with the doctrine of allegiance. Does he deny that if he were now—Virginia being still in the Union—to raise a body of troops and levy war against the United States, he might be constitutionally and lawfully indicted, tried, convicted and punished for treason against the United States? If so, on what ground does he claim this exclusive privilege of rebellion? For if not liable in the case supposed, it must be on the ground of some particular exemption. The Constitution recognizes the crime of treason against the United States and defines the offence. Burr was prosecuted and tried for it, and of the array of eminent lawyers who defended him, though they made many points in his defence and contested for many days every step taken by the District Attorney, not one suggested that he could not be guilty of treason. John Fries was tried for a like offence, convicted, and had judgment of death, from which extreme penalty he was saved only by the President's pardon. Now if Burr and Fries were liable for treason, no reason can be conceived why Mr. Mason should not be. Hence we must suppose that Mr. Mason would admit that he might commit treason against the United States, and, if he should, might be lawfully tried and punished for his offence.

But Mr. Mason must know the relation which treason and allegiance bear to each other. Treason is defined to be (see East's Crown Law,) "a violation of the allegiance which is due from the subject to the King as sovereign lord and supreme magistrate of the State." [In our country, of course, it is the citizen to the United States, instead of "the subject to the King," as in England.]

Now treason being a violation of allegiance, no one can be guilty of treason who owes no allegiance. Thus a foreign Minister at the Court of St. James cannot be guilty of treason against the King of England, nor such a Minister at Washington against the United States—it being universally true that treason and allegiance do necessarily imply each other.

Then the argument is clear and irrefragible: No one can be guilty of treason where he owes no allegiance: But Mr. Mason can be guilty of treason against the United States: Therefore Mr. Mason owes allegiance to the United States.

Again: Mr. Mason is a citizen of the United States,—for the Constitution makes such citizenship a necessary qualification for a seat in the Senate, and Mr. Mason will hardly admit that he holds his seat in violation of the Constitution which he has sworn to support. But every citizen owes allegiance to that country of which he is a citizen: Therefore Mr. Mason owes allegiance to the United States of which he is a citizen.

It is melancholy to see gentlemen occupying the highest places in the nation running into such palpable absurdities, and endeavoring by every means in their power to degrade the Constitution and pour contempt upon the nationality of their country, in order to destroy, in hot haste, the Union which our fathers formed and under which we have grown into one of the greatest powers of the earth. When the public mind shall have become thoroughly indoctrinated with such loose notions of responsibility to *government*, who shall assure us of any thing short of anarchy, on the one hand, or of despotism on the other? It is easy to sow evil seed, but may be hard to eradicate the evil plants which spring from them—easy to sow the wind, but terrible to reap the whirlwind.

THE GOLDSBOROUGH MEETING.—Considering that Goldsborough is the centre of railroads from the four quarters of the State—North, South, East and West;—that passengers were transported over them all at half price; that the season is a comparatively idle one, and the weather good; and considering the prodigious fuss which the secessionists keep up, we are greatly surprised that this wonderful mass meeting, this outpouring of the people, that filled the streets of Goldsborough, so the papers told us, amounted to only 216 persons from outside of Wayne county. There are 31 counties that have a direct railroad connection with Goldsborough, and of these only 18 were represented. We are glad to see that so little encouragement was extended to this attempt to overrule the decision of the people, through the insulting pretence that the people did not understand what they were doing.

The speeches as reported are of very little force. The most prominent speakers—waited upon by committees and requested to speak—were Mr. Moses of South Carolina, and Mr. Ruffin, now said to be of the same State but better known as a Virginian. And the only thing worthy of special remark said by either, was a recommendation to take possession of the U. S. forts in North Carolina, because "it would be difficult to retake them if the North was allowed to fill them with men," &c. &c.

We think there are quite enough in our own State ready to advise treason, without importing orators from a "foreign country," as they claim to be.

As to the resolutions, which we copy elsewhere—passing by the contemptuous designation of this great Union as the "agency of the United States," and "the Union or Confederacy known as the United States,"—the only thing to which we would call attention is the organization for the purpose of agitating the public mind and bringing it to sanction and demand measures leading directly and avowedly to disunion. The friends of the Union, who have not despaired of a satisfactory and peaceful adjustment of the sectional question, will take note of this and be prepared to counteract the movements of the disunionists. The agitators are active; many of them have nothing else to do, and some are paid salaries which enable them to devote their time to this evil work. Those who differ with them, and who desire to preserve the Union under the Constitution, will have themselves to blame if they fail to exert their influence in counteracting the efforts of these men.

DEATH OF DR. FREDERICK J. HILL.—We regret to learn that this venerable citizen departed this life at his residence in Wilmington on yesterday morning, after some years of declining health. He was in the 70th year of his age, and had for many years occupied a prominent position both publicly and privately. He had served in the State Convention of 1835, in the State Legislature frequently, and in other official positions; but it was as a Christian gentleman that he was even more distinguished and revered by his many relatives and friends. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and his life illustrated his profession.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—We copy the following concluding paragraphs of the able Report of the President and directors to the late Annual Meeting:—

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting, application was made to the late Legislature for aid to complete the road to a point beyond Deep River, and to extend it to the N. C. Road

By the untiring efforts of our Senator and Members, aided by the efforts of the Senator and Members from Randolph and the adjoining counties, and by the co-operation of other works which wanted aid, we succeeded in getting the Bill which is herewith submitted, and which we recommend to be accepted as an amendment to the charter of the Company.

The provision in the bill of $200,000 for the Eastern division will take the Road across Deep River, and put us in immediate connexion with the Egypt and Taylor Coal properties. It will also enable us to make the necessary approaches to the river at this place, and give us as much rolling stock and machinery as will be necessary for the present. Steps are being taken to put the work on this division under contract.

The State aid for the Western division is dependent on the iron being made in the State. The Board are of the opinion that it can and will be made, and that too in a very short time. Several parties are now looking into the matter, and the President of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road assures us of his hearty co-operation. That Road will want in the next two or three years eight or nine thousand tons of Iron, and they are willing to contract for it now, at a fair price. A contract from them for even four thousand tons, with the two or three thousand tons we will want, will, we feel confident, insure the erection of Furnaces and Rolling Mills. A more inviting field for enterprise and capital cannot be found; with all the raw material convenient and cheap, and a contract of a half million of dollars with companies of ample means, success is certain. Then on the completion of our road to the N. C. Road, the works will be put in connexion with all the roads of the State; the Western Extension will want at least 10,000 tons, and the Chatham road four or five, to say nothing of other roads, making in all of new Iron that will be wanted in the next four or five years some 25,000 tons; in addition to this, there will be from this time forth, a continual demand for re-rolling from all the Roads in the State. The iron from some of our roads is now being shipped to Pennsylvania to be re-rolled; the freight alone on this would afford a handsome profit to a mill at home. After supplying the home demand, the iron from Deep River can seek the markets of the world and compete successfully with the product of any other place or country. With every variety of ore in close proximity with each other, and with the best of bituminous coal, surrounded by virgin forests and in the centre of a fine agricultural district, with soap stone, sand stone, and every variety of clay in the immediate vicinity, with water power unlimited, and with only 40 miles of Rail Road to free navigation: what other element can be wanted for the production of good and cheap iron? Surely if there is *gold* in any iron it must be in that of the Deep River region.

This heretofore *shut up* region is now opened by our Road; if capital and enterprise will now come in, coal and steam and iron will do for us what they have never failed to do for others, who had them and used them.

The Road completed is 41½ miles in length, cost $881,495 38, equal to $20,036 per mile. The highest grade this way is 31 feet to a mile.

The Wilmington Herald refuses to publish, even as an advertisement, our denial of the truth of certain statements which it published in regard to the Observer, and takes that denial as an "insult" to its own Editor. It was not so intended and could only be so in case the Editor himself wrote or assisted in writing the lying article which he published as a communication. We did not suppose that he wrote or had anything to do with writing it, but his conduct induces us to think that he may possibly have had a share in the composition; for he resents with foul words our denial of its truth, and refers to the particular statement which attracted our notice as one "for which *we* [the Editor of the Herald] *have the authority* of a citizen of Fayetteville, and his name when demanded." [*Italics* ours.] Be that as it may (and our only reason for the opinion is above stated,) the Herald has not only made itself a sort of endorser of the communication but goes a bowshot beyond it in blackguardism. We shall attempt no competition with it in that line. We have generally found it a more agreeable and useful remedy to discontinue an exchange with those of the editorial fraternity who choose to blackguard us, and shall do so in this instance. We are bound to suppose from the Herald's manners to us, which appear to have undergone as rapid and complete a change as its principles, that our conduct in this respect will be as agreeable to it as to ourselves.

As to the statement published in the Herald and denied by us, which has given rise to the Herald's assault upon us, we stated the facts in our last. Our files are at the service of any one who may wish to verify them—even of the person who manufactured the falsehood.

We have but a few words to add on another matter. Smarting probably under the terrible excoriation it has just suffered from the Greensborough Patriot, the Herald not only exhibits its ill temper to us, but is pleased to sneer at our refusal to fight duels, and to sneer also at the religion of the Editor of the Observer who has excited its wrath. He can only reply that if he has any religion he has never in the slightest alluded to it as regulating his conduct as to dueling, or in any respect whatever; and that he has never been ashamed to say, as he has said in the Observer and elsewhere, that while he trusts he is not deficient in courage *he is afraid to fight a duel* We are under a very strong impression that our well-known anti-dueling principles constitute the sole reason why blackguards and cowards wish to fight duels with us, prate of "responsibility" (in duels) for statements concerning us, refuse to correct falsehoods they have originated or circulated, and on being exposed call us names which they announce "will not be retracted." We have seen no reason to be ashamed of our anti-dueling habits; are always responsible for what we say in one or all of the various other kinds of responsibility; are ever ready to *prove* what we say as of our own knowledge, to correct any error into which we may be misled, to give our bitterest foe a fair showing against assaults whether made by ourselves or in communications. Were it otherwise we should be ashamed to look honest men in the face, and should hold ourselves as degraded as those who refuse to correct falsehoods, justifying their conduct by a parade of "responsibility" in a fashion forbidden by human and divine law and not recognised by us, as our slanderers are well aware and with singular stupidity generally boast.

"The Herald, like everything and everybody in the town of Wilmington, is hateful to the Observer we suppose."—*Wilmington Herald.*

We cannot help what the Herald may "suppose;" but this is so absurd—the Herald's communication which we denounced as false having purported to come from "Cumberland county"—that we do not believe it supposes any thing of the kind. Certain it is, however, that there are some things in Wilmington that we admire, and some persons there that we greatly esteem; and we had given the Herald no *reason* to suppose that it and its Editor were not included in the list of those we admired and esteemed, for what little intercourse we ever had with the Editor was kindly and pleasant, and until to-day, since it published a batch of infamous falsehoods about the Observer, and refused to publish its denial of them, the Observer had never contained an unkind word about the Herald or its Editor. It may not be surprising, however, that the Editor imagines that he is hated. It is so recently that he furiously and vulgarly abused South Carolina—and South Carolina has in no respect changed since—that the Editor is ill at ease in his new character of defender and ally of South Carolina, and may therefore very naturally have come to the conclusion that he had forfeited the respect of those with whom he formerly acted. Let him, however, dismiss the idea that the Herald is of so much consequence as to have incurred anybody's hate. This idea has doubtless lingered upon his mind ever since that South Carolinian wrote to him that he "hated a coward"—applying the epithet to the Editor himself.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.—The Senate is still in session, occasionally confirming appointments to office and steadily talking crisis. Messrs. Breckinridge and Douglas were at it at last accounts, the former talking gloomily, the latter hopefully. On Tuesday, Mr. Breckinridge offered a resolution that the Senate recommend and advise the removal of the federal troops from within the limits of the Confederate States. Mr. Clingman offered a similar resolution, adding that the President should abstain from any attempt to collect the revenue in the seceded States. Laid over.

APPOINTMENTS SAID TO BE PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE.—Among these, we note going the rounds "Willie P. Mangum, Jr., son of ex-Senator Mangum of N. C., has been appointed consul to Ningpoo, China—salary $3,000." We think Senator Mangum has no son of that name. The appointee is probably a son of the late Priestly H. Mangum, and is a lawyer, residing we think in the District of Columbia.

Among the despatches from Washington in the Petersburg Express to-day is this:—

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Senate to-day confirmed Alvin Saunders, of Iowa, Governor of Nebraska Territory, and many other appointments.

For several weeks rumors have been rife that many Unionists in some of the Seceded States intended to apply to Mr. Lincoln for judicial appointments therein. This is confirmed in part by the nomination of George W. Lane as Judge of the Northern and Southern district of Alabama.

HANDSOMELY SAID.—In our last we expressed the opinion that Mr. Seward had had nothing to do with a long Editorial of the National Intelligencer, of which we gave a synopsis. The following not only shows that we were right, but that the Administration has had nothing to do with the Intelligencer, or the Intelligencer with it:—

To the worthy Gentlemen who transmit sensation telegrams and write sensation paragraphs from Washington to the New York Press.

In your laudable efforts, gentlemen, to minister to the public appetite for sensation news, we venture respectfully to pray you not to repeat the injustice of ascribing to Government functionaries, high or low, the damaging responsibility of our poor thoughts or writings—especially to spare from any such imputation the honorable Secretary of State and his distinguished Chief. For, although the former is reputed to be one of the most agreeable of men, (in private,) as he is confessedly one of the most amiable, and the latter known to be the most genial of companions, as he is the most delightful and most "irrepressible" of *raconteurs*, yet, gentlemen, in their vindication, we are obliged to confess that we have not had the happiness to see either of these distinguished personages since their entrance upon office, nor had the honor of any communication from either of them, confidential or open, direct or indirect, oral or written. And we feel it, gentlemen, to be an act no less of humanity to them than of justice, to clear their skirts from any "complicity" with our humble selves—seeing that they have already about as much trouble on their hands as the smartest men going could well manage. In a word, gentlemen, we beg you to believe that there is no inspiration of the unpretending editorials of the National Intelligencer outside of the rusty old building at the corner of 7th and D streets. And, gentlemen, as a slight recompense—if it be one—for your forbearance in future, we will let you into a secret, which is this: that, with some exceptions perhaps in the days of Mr. Madison, down to the comparatively recent period since which we have had the advantage of our present able and accomplished colleague, no hand has ever been permitted to dictate or indite political editorials for this journal save that wise and just and noble one now mouldering in the grave and the feeble one now penning this paragraph.

What do you think of it?—We saw a Book on yesterday, written by Hinton R. Helper, (*author of "The Impending Crisis"*), and respectfully dedicated to *his "friend,"* J. M. Morehead, *of North Carolina ! ! !* Well, Helper is no doubt a Union man! Nice company the Union-shriekers do find themselves keeping!—*Goldsboro' Rough Notes.*

The above tells only a part of the story. This man Helper wrote two books. One of them, called "The Land of Gold," we have seen. It is decidedly in favor of slavery, wherever it alludes to the subject, and as decidedly hostile to the abolitionists. Its dedication reads, "To the Hon. John M. Morehead, of N. C., these pages are respectfully dedicated, by his sincere friend and admirer, the author." Every one who knows any thing of dedications, knows that they are often made to persons whom the author has never even seen; and it is quite likely that such was the case in this instance. The Rough Notes would have its readers believe that Gov. Morehead was Helper's friend; but Helper did not say so, he only said *he* was the Governor's friend and admirer, as many men are who never saw the Governor, and as thousands are the friends and admirers of John J. Crittenden without ever having seen him. This pro-slavery book did not *pay*, and some years afterwards its author wrote one on the other side, called "The Impending Crisis." From this the disunion papers, North and South, have drawn much of their inspiration.

It may well be asked, "what do you think of" such an attempt to injure Gov. Morehead and the Union party?

When Helper wrote his book dedicated to Gov. Morehead he was a North Carolinian, and his book was prodigiously puffed by the North Carolina papers. Perhaps if the Rough Notes were to look over the files of its predecessor it might come to the conclusion that it was an abolition paper, inasmuch as it puffed "a Book written by Hinton Rowan Helper." Suppose it tests our guess?

THE BEST JOKE OF ALL.—The Raleigh Banner has repeatedly alluded to the Wilmington Journal's propensity to joke on serious subjects. Its last is fully equal to one of Prentice's best, viz: that "the Southern Rights men of North Carolina indulge in no rancorous denunciations of those differing from them in opinion They simply appeal to their judgments."!!!!

NORTH CAROLINA FACTORIES.—The Raleigh Spirit of the Age says,—

"Statistical information is hard to obtain in North Carolina. Few men interest themselves in procuring and publishing it. This is to be regretted, especially at this juncture, when the public mind seems to be somewhat aroused to the importance of manufacturing as a means of self independence, as a source of profit, and a more equal division of the labor of the people of the State."

This is true. A year or two ago we made an effort to get such statistics, and published all that we could get. But the Proprietors of factories of all kinds were generally too indifferent to write out a statement of facts.

The Spirit of the Age says, "Perhaps there are not less than 15 or 20 cotton factories in the State." There are about forty.

Office-Seekers at Montgomery.—Montgomery is overrun with office-seekers, each train brings a reinforcement; the supply seems really inexhaustible; positions of all grades are sought with large zeal, from foreign ministerships to humble department messengerships Applications for the army are more numerous than all others combined. Where the rank and file are to come from should all accomplish their desires t'would be hard to tell.

Richmond Whig.

The New Hampshire Election.—The New Hampshire Patriot says the Republicans "gave Mr. Lincoln 9000 majority over all the opposition in November; and now, when there was every personal and party motive for them to present a strong and imposing array in his support, they have been able to rally but 3,500 majority."

Confirmations by the Senate.—WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate, viz: William Gilpin, Governor of Colorado Territory; Joshua R. Giddings, Consul General for the British American Provinces; Mark H. Dunnell, of Maine, Consul at Vera Cruz; John Britton, of New York, Consul at Southampton; W. O. Williams, of the District of Columbia, 2d Lieutenant in the army; McLane Tilton, of Maryland, 2d Lieutenant in the Marine corps; Hiram Barney, Collector of New York; Richard C. Parsons, of Ohio, Consul at Rio Janeiro; Robert W. Shufeldt, of New York, Consul at the Havana, and J. Bigelow Lawrence, of Massachusetts, Consul at Florence.

Missouri State Convention.—ST. LOUIS, March 22.—In the convention this morning a committee of one from each Congressional district was elected to call the convention together previous to the third Monday in December, if the public exigencies require it.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Border State Convention: Hamilton R. Gamble, John B. Henderson, Wm. A. Hall, Jas. H. Moss, Wm. Douglas, Littlebury Hendricks, and Wm. G. Pomeroy.

The Convention adjourned to the 3d Monday in December.

Texas.—GALVESTON, March 23.—The Legislature met on the 18th. The House and Senate took the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. A few members took it under protest.

Gov. Houston and Secretary of State retired after having surrendered the seal and archives of the State. Houston has issued an appeal to the people, denouncing the Convention.

The report of the Texan Commissioners shows the value of the property of the United States seized at San Antonio to have been seventeen hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, March 26.—The State Convention reassembled here to-day.

Mr. Shingler offered a resolution that all supplies, provisions and mail facilities now allowed Major Anderson and the garrison at Fort Sumter be immediately cut off. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

There will be some discussion on the Constitution of the Confederate States, but it will be ratified by a large majority.

Charleston Items.—A dispatch from Washington, received here in high quarters from one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States, says: "In spite of appearances, I believe I am not mistaken about Sumter. It will be evacuated if there is faith in man."

It was currently rumored yesterday, and generally credited, that the authorities here had received a letter from Major Anderson relative to the charter of a vessel for the transportation of the garrison in Fort Sumter to New York.

Three States—Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana—have approved, accepted, and adopted the Confederate Constitution.

The Mississippi Convention will meet on Monday, and the South Carolina Convention on Tuesday next; but there is one obstacle against the immediate adoption, or even consideration of the Constitution: The States that have acted on the Constitution have been sovereign in possession over all their territory and local defences. South Carolina cannot act worthily or honorably as a State until her flag has been placed over Fort Sumter.—*Courier.*

Loan of the Confederate States.—It seems by an advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy, that no portion of the loan of $15,000,000, authorized by the Montgomery Congress, has been yet taken. That officer gives notice that one-third of the amount will be offered to the public on the 17th of the ensuing month, to be issued in sums ranging from $50 to $1,000. The Secretary says that, in order to enable all portions of the people throughout the Confederate States "to exhibit their common interest in raising funds for the common defence, books of subscription will be opened at the cities and principal interior towns," and, "to enable all persons conveniently to subscribe, current bank notes of the place will be received at their market value in coin." He also states that the debt is secured by "a duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound, or about 62 cents per bale, on all cotton exported."—*National Intelligencer.*

Important letter from the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson.—The Knoxville Whig of the 19th instant, says the Journal of Commerce, contains a letter from the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, dated Jonesboro, March 13th, the following paragraphs from which will command general attention. Mr. Nelson, after discussing the improved disposition and conciliatory tone of the Republican leaders says:—

"Whatever construction the Secessionists may place upon Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address, Mr. Maynard and myself had it from his own lips, on Thursday night, (the Thursday night after the inaugural) that he was for peace, and would use every exertion in his power to maintain it; that he was then inclined to the opinion that it would be better to forego the collection of the revenue for a season, so as to allow the people of the seceding States time for reflection, and that regarding them as children of a common family, he was not disposed to take away their bread by withholding even their mail facilities. He expressed a strong hope, that, after a little time is allowed for reflection, they will secede from the position they have taken.

"We had two interviews with the President. The first was sought by us on Wednesday, the second was at his own desire, and was private, but I told him, that, with his permission, I would tell my constituents, when I got home, what he said, and he replied that we were at liberty to repeat it to whom we pleased. Although strongly opposed to the action of the seceding States, the object of Mr. Maynard and myself, so far as as our voluntary counsels would go, was to prevent a civil war; and were both as well pleased with the President's frankness, as he expressed himself to be with our visit."

Virginia still for the Union.—The Richmond Whig says that the reaction in Virginia in favor of secession, occasioned by the tone of the Inaugural, has been followed by another reaction in favor of the Union, since the policy of the Administration is ascertained to be peaceful, and adds:

"In conclusion, let us endeavor to impress upon the minds of all—Secessionists and Conservatives—that no ordinance of secession will be passed by the Convention at the present time; and that, if such ordinance were to be passed, it would be voted down, under existing circumstances, by an overwhelming majority. Why, then, such being the fact, should anybody, who desires the peace and happiness of our citizens, continue to agitate and prate about a secession ordinance? The thing is altogether impossible, ridiculous and unnecessary, and we admonish the honest and toiling masses of the people in Virginia to pay no attention to the senseless clamors of the precipitationists on this subject. The Convention will adopt, in substance, the majority report of the Committee on Federal Relations, as expressive of the views, wishes and demands of Virginia, and call a Conference of the Border Slave States, and then adjourn over until next fall or winter. And that is about all it will do for the present, and all that it ought to do, in our humble judgment."

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

The following Circular having come under our notice, we deem it of sufficient interest to give it an insertion, with the remark, that not only are the Portraits valuable to a North Carolinian, and not only are the writings of the gentlemen named of decided ability and interest, but that the contributions of Gov. Swain, not mentioned by himself, are worth more than the price of many volumes of the Magazine:—

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CARGLINA,
CHAPEL HILL, March 12, 1861.

Dear Sir: Allow me to make a personal appeal to you in behalf of the Editors of the University Magazine.

The Volume for 1859-'60 contains ten numbers of sixty-four pages each of original matter, making with the title-page and index, something more than six hundred and fifty pages. The work is printed with more than ordinary accuracy and neatness. Each number contains a biographical sketch of some eminent person, a native of North Carolina, a member of the Faculty, or an Alumnus of the University, and this sketch is in every instance illustrated by a steel-plate engraving from the buin of an artist of established reputation. The Magazine has been received with marked commendation by the press of our own and several of the adjoining States and the opinion repeatedly expressed that the letter press, without the engravings, and the engravings alone, were worth more than the price charged for both.

Among the articles which have given character to the literary department, the editors may refer with honest pride to the contributions of Judge Battle, Judge Manly, Hon. William A. Graham, Hon. John H. Bryan, Rev. Dr. Curtis, Rev. Dr. Hooper, Rev. Dr. Hubbard, Rev. Dr. Phillips, Prof. Charles Phillips, William Eaton, Jr., Esq., and R. B. Creecy, Esq. This list may be enlarged hereafter.

The young gentlemen who edit the Magazine assume heavy responsibilities without the smallest expectation or even desire of emolument. So far from receiving any I am sorry to say they are in danger of sustaining inconvenient loss. The subscription list though not so large as it ought to be and might be made with a little exertion on the part of our friends, will justify the continuance of the publication if the subscribers can be stimulated to the observance of the requisite punctuality.

There are nearly one thousand dollars of unpaid subscriptions, and the publisher is in immediate and pressing need of more than half this sum. The editors were compelled to borrow three hundred dollars to enable him to proceed with the work at the beginning of the present year. They have twice sent out bills to their subscribers, and assure me that the amount received in return is scarcely equal to the postage stamps upon the duplicate circulars.

The subscription for ten numbers, making a volume of 650 pages, embellished with ten steel-plate engravings, is $2. The last volume presented likenesses of Gov. Brown, Chief Justices Henderson and Nash, Judge Hall, the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, late Secretary of the Navy, Professors Fetter, Hubbard and Mitchell, and Presidents Caldwell and Swain. The portraits in the six numbers issued of the present volume are of the late Judge Murphy, Gen. Joseph Lane, Hon. William A. Graham, Judge Gaston, Professor Olmsted, and President Polk.

I hope you will receive kindly a request to obtain one or more new subscriptions. For three dollars remitted immediately, the editors will supply new subscribers with the ten numbers of the current and the ten engravings of the last volume. The entire series will constitute a gallery of North Carolina portraits which it is believed there are few intelligent gentlemen in the State who will not desire to have at their command.

I cherish the hope that the mere statement of these facts will secure a response from those concerned that will not merely indemnify the editors for their outlay, but enable the publisher to continue the Magazine another year.

Yours very respectfully,
DAVID L. SWAIN.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The Special Meeting of the stockholders in the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company, called to pass upon the amendments to the charter made by the last Legislature, and for other purposes, convened in the Court House in this place at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, March 28th.

The meeting was organized by calling Walter F. Leak, Esq., of Richmond county, to the Chair, and appointing Wm. L. Pitts, of Wilmington, Secretary.

Dr. Neill McNair, of Richmond, and C. C. Henderson, Esq., of Lincoln, were appointed a committee to verify proxies, and ascertain the amount of stock represented. The committee reported 14,483 shares represented in person and by proxy.

The charter as amended, was unanimously adopted. The meeting adjourned *sine die* at 12 o'clock M.— *Wilmington Journal.*

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.—We learn from a reliable source that the President and Chief Engineer have recently closed a contract for the graduation of all the unlet sections on the Railroad, from the head of the road in Richmond county to the town of Charlotte. The contractor is Mr. Harvey, of Richmond, Va., a gentleman of extensive experience, great energy and ability, and second to none on this continent for executing work in this department. He has been engaged for several years in building the celebrated "Don Pedro" railroad in Brazil. The whole work is to be completed by the end of next year, and sooner if possible. We also learn that Mr. Atkinson, the Chief Engineer, and Mr. Smith, the Engineer of Bridges, are visiting the Pee Dee and other streams, with the view of preparing the places for crossing these streams, so as to secure an early completion of the road. We, and all with us, may feel assured that this great and State work is now in good hands, and will be pressed with energy to a happy conclusion.

Wadesboro' Argus.

Wheat and Fruit Crops.—Our farmers report the wheat-crop as very promising thus far.

Greensboro' Patriot.

The cold spell of last week has almost entirely destroyed the Peach crop. The Apple crop it is thought has also been somewhat injured.

Oxford Leisure Hour.

The fruit—or at least, the choice portions of it—peaches, plums and apricots—is fixed for this season. Pears have been much damaged, also, and all we shall have to rely upon will be apples, simmons and blackberries.—*H. P. Reporter.*

Gov. Ellis.—We are happy to state that the health of the Governor is much improved, and it is confidently hoped that he will be able to return to a discharge of his duties in a few days.

Raleigh State Journal.

The exodus of free negroes from our midst still continues. Within the last few days four or five families have left this county for Ohio. We suppose that some five hundred persons of this class have emigrated to Ohio during the last year or two, from Granville county.

Oxford Leisure Hour.

The name of Camp Floyd, in Utah, has been changed to Camp Crittenden.

Somebody defines what man wants—all he can get. What woman wants—all she can't get.

Franking Documents to Free Negroes.—After the publication of Mr. Gilmer's letter explaining the way by which he supposes documents came to be sent to Free Negroes, under his *frank*, we did suppose that we should hear no more of the matter; both because the charge in the first place was so ridiculous, and in the second place, it was so satisfactorily explained. But it seems that Mr. Gilmer's enemies are determined to let nothing rest. No explanation is satisfactory to them, simply because they are determined not to be satisfied. In the State Journal of March 23rd, published over a week since the appearance of Mr. Gilmer's letter of explanation, we find the following:

Objectionable to Southern Men.—We have received letters from various sources, complaining that documents have been received at Littleton and other North Carolina post offices, directed to free negroes, under the frank of the Hon. John A. Gilmer. It is due to the people of North Carolina that Mr. Gilmer explain this matter, as we cannot believe that he would knowingly frank his speeches or any other documents to free negroes. Such a course is not only repugnant to the feelings of every Southern man, but utterly without precedent, we believe, in the history of North Carolina's representatives in Congress.—*Petersburg Express.*

In addition to the above we have before us a letter written by a respectable gentleman in Granville, which states that documents bearing Mr. Gilmer's frank were taken from the post office at Townsville, directed to free negroes. The writer is satisfied of the genuineness of the frank; and he adds that no mistake can have been made in sending those documents as the parties to whom they were addressed are listed in the census returns as free negroes.

Mr. Gilmer owes it to himself to explain this matter.
Journal.

"Mr. Gilmer owes it to himself to explain this matter"—so says the State Journal. Mr. Gilmer has explained the matter fully and satisfactorily. But if the *Journal* is not satisfied with the explanation, we would advise it to call on Mr. Branch; perhaps he can throw some light on the subject. And that the Journal may have authority for making this call, we commend for its perusal, the following letter from a highly respectable and very intelligent gentleman of Wake County:

P. O. EAGLE ROCK, N. C., March 16, 1861.

Hon. John A. Gilmer: Sir:—I see in the Raleigh Register of the 13th instant, your answer to others, who have charged you with franking documents to free negroes.

While I should regret to see such a course pursued by any one, I cannot suppose that any person knowing you, would charge you with intentional wrong in this matter. Now, sir, I know that public documents came to this post-office, some time since, under the frank of my *personal friend*, Hon. L. O'B. Branch, directed to free negroes. I took notice of it at the time, and in a casual conversation with him, I informed him of the fact. I supposed then, as I do now, that it occurred by directing to land-holders from the tax-list, and thought nothing wrong had occurred in the conduct of Mr. Branch, and so I yet think. Mr. Branch and myself differed in political feeling. In feeling and interest, I am a Southern man. I believe Mr. Branch is also. And when I heard the charge against him in this section, I met it, and while differing with him in many respects, I believed he was a Southern man, and a friend to his section; and I trust that the time may never come, when, for party purposes, I will traduce and try, by any means, to injure a personal friend. Sir, if you are guilty of crime, why Mr. Branch is as guilty as you are. I do not believe either of you did wrong *intentionally*.

I can sustain what I have said above by more than one witness, as I called the attention of several persons to the documents, and defended Mr. Branch, which I will do now, if it is urged against him. * * *

You are at liberty to use this letter, or any portion of it, with my name, if you see proper.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM H. HOOD.

Will the State Journal be so kind as to publish the above letter?—*Greens. Patriot.*

A Nice Little Arrangement.—A friend has asked us to explain how it is that those citizens among us who have property in the seceded States are so anxious for the border States to secede also. The answer is plain. The taxes will be very high in the seceded States. They will be so high that they will absorb a considerable portion of the profits of the property referred to. Two millions of white people will have not only to pay their town, district, county, and State taxes, but also about thirty millions of dollars per annum to the "Confederate States." The taxes in the seceded States will, therefore, be oppressive. Our resident citizens who own property in those States want us to join them and help them pay these taxes. This would be a nice little arrangement for *them*, but it would be very injurious to the great body of our people. For one we decline to accommodate these "Confederate State" patriots. If their "treasure" is in the Confederate States their "hearts" are there also. It would be much better for them to sell out their property in those States than it would be for the people of the border States to secede simply for the purpose of aiding them in paying high taxes.

Raleigh Standard.

Go from Home to Hear News.—The Petersburg Express publishes an article from a disunion paper in Tennessee, stating that somebody from North Carolina had been seen and talked with, and that the said North Carolinian represented the secession cause in his State as rapidly "gaining ground."

We had not heard the news before, but on inquiry we find that the "gaining" operation has ceased, the "secession cause" having already "gained ground" enough to accommodate it with a grave. After a fitified fever it sleeps very uncomfortably.—*Raleigh Banner.*

The Vote in North Carolina.—The Charleston Courier of Wednesday, says:

"It is reported to the Courier, on information apparently reliable and direct, that a large error has been detected in the official reports of the election for Convention, in some of the western counties of North Carolina. The correction of the error (if our report is right) would change the result, or at least leave a tie. Will any friend give us the details of the case?"

The Courier, like the Tennessee paper above, has doubtless been humbugged.—OBSERVER.

The Washington *States and Union* of the 27th has the following item under the head "Army and Navy:"—

"There is said to be a movement on foot for the reinforcement on a small scale, of Fayetteville Arsenal, North Carolina. A company of soldiers was generally deemed a sufficient garrison for it."

Wonder if this "movement" originated in North Carolina? It is quite likely—the disunion papers having cried "wolf" too often to gain any further credence—that the above was sent to Washington, to be thence copied into North Carolina papers in one of which we find it.

A Valuable Secret.—The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to ladies and gentlemen; some of them are as subject to its excess as their fellow mortals of another color. Nothing is simpler than the removal of the odor at much less expense, and much more effectually than by the application of such costly unguents and perfumes as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two table-spoons full in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands and arms with this, leaves the skin as clean, fresh and sweet as one could wish. The wash being perfectly harmless, and very cheap, we recommend it, on the authority of one of our most experienced physicians, to our readers.—*Petersburg Express.*

A bushel tub half filled with clean tepid water, a towel, and soap, *q. s.*, properly applied, is also a most excellent remedy for disagreeable bodily odors.—*High Point Reporter.*

THE DISCOVERIES OF MINERAL OIL.

As much excitement prevails in some portions of the country on account of recent discoveries of a species of petroleum or mineral oil, as was occasioned by the first announcement of gold in California; and if the commercial results do not prove as important, enough is already known to show that the subterranean deposits of bituminous oil are destined to enter largely into the channels of trade. The "oil region" is very extensive. Boring is going on with varying success in Pennsylvania, Southwestern Ohio, in a large portion of Western Virginia, and at several points in Kentucky. In the region thus indicated, considerable tracts have been leased by squatters, at enormous rates.

But according to accounts given by a gentleman of our acquaintance just arrived from Western Virginia, the focus of excitement at the present moment is in the neighborhood of the Little Kanawha, about twenty-eight miles from its mouth, near Parkersburg, Wirt county. Speculators of every grade, eager to stake out their respective claims, have exchanged the refinement of civilized life for the hard usage of the backwoods, quite content to sleep on the floor of a cabin extemporized from a few logs. Remote from any habitations, people of all classes had assembled in such numbers that to get away immediately was impossible; while to remain was to be deprived almost of the means of subsistence. Fresh arrivals only aggravated the case, until other arrangements could be provided; and without regard to age or condition, all were smeared with the black, fetid molasses-looking substance which formed the common object of pursuit. The accounts given are quite marvelous. Our informant says:—

"One well, bored by Lewelen & Co., has produced 1,000 barrels per day. There are two other wells nearly as productive, upon the land of Mr. Rathbun. Hundreds of wells are being bored in the vicinity, but these three exceed all others in the amount yielded. Still, twenty-five, fifty or a hundred barrels per day are not unusual. This oil is of superior quality, either for lubricating or illuminating purposes. Many of the steamboats on the Ohio are using it on their machinery,—and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, I understand, use it on their cars in a crude state,—saving at the rate of $50,000 per annum, compared with the lubricating oils heretofore employed. At present, the oil on the Little Kanawha sells for twenty-five cents per gallon. There are often 1,000 arrivals at the wells in a single day. One-third interest in a tract of 176 acres was sold a few days ago for $100,000 bonus, the lessee paying to the land owner one-third of all the oil obtained over and above the amount of the bonus Before the discovery of oil this land was worth five dollars an acre."

The oil mania is destined to have its day, like all others which have preceded it. A few large fortunes will be made—chiefly in the sale or transfer of lands,—while many individuals will be, and indeed already are, hopelessly ruined. For illuminating purposes, (we are informed by an old oil merchant of this city who can speak disinterestedly) the oil now coming forward so plentifully, and which almost gluts the market even now, has no superior. In illuminating power it compares favorably with gas, and emits no smoke when burning. It rapidly evaporates, which is a serious drawback of course, and is liable to objection on account of its offensive odor; but mechanical ingenuity is being directed with earnestness for the discovery of the most approved construction of lamps, and thus far with promising results. Improved machinery for purifying the crude oil is also being devised, so that eventually we may expect to be in possession of a substance much cheaper, and for many purposes more desirable than the oils now in use.

It is obvious, however, that the manufacture of coal oils will be attended with uncertainty and risk, and will continue to be, until the chemical difficulties experienced shall have yielded more fully to inventive skill. The great Kerosene Oil Co., recently dissolved, established its works at a cost of some $750,000 or $1,000,000, most of which was lost beyond recovery; and the Breckinridge Oil Company proved anything but a successful enterprize. The experience thus obtained, may, however, be useful to succeeding companies.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Orders for India Cotton.—The London Mercantile Gazette of the 9th instant, while speaking of the anxiety prevailing in England in reference to the feasibility of receiving supplies of cotton adequate to the demand, notices a heavy falling off in the importations from India, and remarks as follows:—

This is an unfortunate movement, because we have every reason to believe that orders have lately been sent to the East for the purchase of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 bales, under the impression, on the part of the operators, that cotton would rule very high in price here owing to the secession movement in the Southern States of America. The large orders sent out, however, will test the power of India to furnish us with the required amount of supply. We believe that the whole quantity here named may be purchased, now that railway communication is rapidly opening up the internal resources of the country.

The high prices obtained for cotton in India, does not encourage the expectation of large arrivals from that quarter.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The New Liverpool and Charleston Steamship Line.—We learn that the subscription to this line of steamers is nearly completed. A list has been left at the Bank of Charleston to receive the subscriptions of all who are favorable to the establishment of direct trade between Liverpool and Charleston. The entire amount of subscription called for is $350,000. Upwards of $300,000 has already been taken, and we are reliably informed that the first vessel will leave Liverpool for this port direct about the middle of July, to be followed by a second about the 1st of August.

Charleston Mercury.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury.—My attention having been drawn to a conversation said to have been held by a Southern Senator and myself, and now going the rounds of the Western papers, will you please state in your paper that no such conversation ever occurred.

D. N. INGRAHAM.

The Southern Navy.—The Navy of the Southern Confederacy consists of the following revenue cutters, seized from the United States Government: McClelland, guns 4 and one pivot, crew 35 men; Lewis Cass, one 68-pounder, crew 45 men; Aiken, one 42-pounder, crew 35 men; Washington, one 42-pounder; and the Dodge, one pivot-gun. Besides these there is the tug propeller James Gray, (Lady Davis,) purchased at Richmond, which carries a 42-pound Columbiad; the captured slave brig Bonita, which is being changed to a war vessel; the steam gun-boat Nina, which mounts one gun, and has just returned to Charleston from a ten days' cruise on the coast; and the steamer Everglade. The United States steamer Fulton, seized at the Pensacola navy yard while in ordinary, carries four 32 pounders. It will cost $10,000 to put her in sea-going trim.

Mobile Adv.

Treason Defined in Florida.—An act just passed by the Florida Legislature declares that in the event of any actual collision between the troops of the late Federal Union and those in the employ of the State of Florida, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to make public proclamation of the fact, and thereafter the act of holding office under the Federal Government shall be declared treason, and the person convicted *shall suffer death.* This act was approved by the Governor of the State on the 14th ultimo. We suppose Postmasters will be excepted from the operation of this law.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Appropriation of Government Money.—The San Antonio [Texas] Express of the 9th instant relates with some particularity the manner in which the revolutionary authorities in Texas got possession of a large sum of ready money belonging to the United States. We copy the essential portions of its statement:

"A short time since Major Macklin, a United States paymaster, sent in his resignation and took a commission under *the* Commissioners. This gentleman dispatched Lieutenant Thomas Jones to New Orleans for money there on deposit in his name. While in New Orleans Lieut. Jones also accepted service in the Southern army, but proceeded to bring out the money—arrived in our city on Saturday night last and delivered the money over to Col. Macklin, of the Texas army, (once Major in the United States service.) The Commissioners, of course, being fully apprized of the fact, early upon the Lord's day infested the residence of the innocent and unsuspecting Colonel with a formidable armed body of men, (an unnecessary precaution, as the Commissioners themselves were a force sufficient to make the *reluctant* Colonel fork over Uncle Sam's *dinero,*) and then they entered the residence with a temerity worthy to be chronicled with the adventures of Gen. Putnam in the wolf's den, and brought out, without even getting their hair singed, thirty thousand dollars.

"We have searched our Webster in vain for an appropriate term for this transaction. We believe the individuals concerned in it too honorable to commit a violation of the law, and in their individual capacity would not be guilty of such an act, but as the representatives of another body, acting under instructions and under the pressure of a public necessity, they have thus acted; and we speak of them merely as Commissioners. To appreciate the thing fully we must remember that this money belonged to the Federal Government, in the hands of a pay master, and intended to pay off the soldiers who have protected our frontier and the sutlers who have supplied them, and that Texas is not at war with the Federal Government, but merely going through a peaceable separation from it. No doubt it is a windfall to the Commissioners, but it is sorry work for the Uncle Sam soldiers and sutlers."

NOVELTIES FOR THIS SEASON.
HUSKE & ANDERSON

HAVE received in part, (and daily expect the balance,) a complete and carefully selected Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing all the newest and most desirable Styles of the season. Among which may be found

Rich Broche Silks; Silk Tissues and Grenadine; Poplins, Plain and Broche; French Organdies; Plain and Printed Bereges; Berege Anglaise; Plain and Emb'd Mozambiques; Silk Fig'd Brocades; Challies, Printed, Plain and Emb'd.

Together with every other kind of Dress Goods known. For all of which, we can furnish Suitable

Trimmings,

at Nos. 46 and 48 Hay St. West end Fay. Hotel Building.

ALSO,

Silk Lace Points and Silk Mantles; Linen, Lavella and Cloth Dusters, Zouaves and Arabs; Silk Lace Arabs, Talmas, and Sultanas; Silk Garibaldies. Also, 8-4 Berege and other goods for making Dusters, Zouaves, &c. A few very handsome Emb'd Grenadine SHAWLETTS, at HUSKE & ANDERSON'S.

WE also offer for sale to the Ladies and Milliners, a large assortment of Ladies and Misses' BONNETS and HATS, with a great variety of French FLOWERS. H. & A.

WE wish to call particular attention to our assortment of French, English and American CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Gentlemen, and a large supply of Goods for Boys. H. & A.

IN our Gentlemen's Furnishing Room may be found a large supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

as well as every other article of Gentlemen's apparel, from a Fashionable Moleskin Hat at $5, or straw do. at 20 cts., to a pair half Hose at 12½ cts. to 65 cts. a pair. SUITS made to order at short notice. H. & A.

WE earnestly request those in need of GOODS to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we flatter ourselves that we can offer

BARGAINS

in the way of **Cheap Goods.**

The above Stock will be sold at retail on time to responsible parties, or 5 per cent. off for cash for bills of $25 and upwards.

HUSKE & ANDERSON,
Nos. 46 and 48 West end Fay. Hotel Building.
March 28, 1861. 8tf

CROCKERY.
W. N. Tillinghast

Has received his IMPORTATIONS of Earthenware for

The Spring Trade,

Making the largest and best assorted Stock he has ever had. He will offer these Goods at old prices (as cheap as can be brought from the North,) notwithstanding the present cost of Exchange.

☞ *Customers will please buy their Crockery first, so as to give time enough to pack well.* ☜
March 13, 1861. 4-itf

1861.
JAS. N. SMITH,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

AMERICAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,
GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS,
Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors, &c.

INVITES the attention of Physicians to his large and select stock, which comprises every article usually kept in his line. Prompt attention paid to orders from the country.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 21, 1861. 89-itf

Fresh Garden Seeds,
FROM
DAVID LANDRETH & SON,
GROWTH OF 1860.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a LARGE and SELECT supply of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS from the celebrated House of D. Landreth & Son, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac furnished gratuitously. JAS. N. SMITH,
North West Corner Market Square.
Jan'y 19. 89-itf

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!
MERCHANT TAILORING
AND
Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,
No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.
Dec'r 3, 1860. 75itf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Secession Grumbling.—The Baton Rouge Daily Advocate, the "official journal" of the State of Louisiana, and a zealous organ of secession, gives vent to the following expression of popular dissatisfaction at the "usurpations" of the Louisiana Convention. We quote from the Advocate of the 20th instant:

"What has occurred within the past ten days to weaken the confidence of the people in their representatives? Why is it that we hear words of indignation from nearly every lip and see alarm in nearly every face? We tell members of the Convention that these things are true, and we here warn them against any further usurpation of the prerogatives the people have heretofore exercised through the General Assembly and the Executive Departments of the State.

"The inquiry is: 'What is coming next?' People are seriously beginning to ask why are we taxed to support *two Legislatures?* Why does not the Convention abolish the General Assembly or dissolve itself now that the Permanent Constitution has been adopted?

"Again we earnestly warn and entreat them to stay further proceedings. There is distant thunder in the air; its mutterings can be distinctly heard from all quarters. A few moments passed among the members of the Legislature—Secessionists loudest in expressions of indignation, too—yesterday, too unerringly indicates the popular disfavor which the Convention is arousing. In all honesty and candor we advise the true friends of the Confederate Government—and they are in the majority—to vote an adjournment as speedily as possible. Every hour of their existence as a legislative power only serves to increase the popular dissatisfaction."

The Lexington (Miss.) Advertiser, in commenting on the summary and perfunctory processes of the secession movement, holds the following language:

"W. S. Barry, President of the Convention, has issued a proclamation to re-assemble that body on the 25th instant. The Convention, we presume, intends to put the Constitution offered for the Confederate States through in short order. This act will show the civilized world that 'some things can be done as well as others.' A great Government can be dissevered, National Conventions held, Presidents elected, a Southern Congress established, and a 'mighty' government put in 'permanent' working order, fully *by the people,* simply through a little 'jumped up' election for Delegates, clothed with limited powers, to a State Convention!"

"Blynnks" in Washington.—"Blynnks," who is an applicant for the Nashville Post Office, in a letter written from Washington to the Nashville Patriot, thus shows up the economy of the Federal Government:

The way the Government gets its work done is curious. As an illustration, you and your family meet in convention of the whole, and adopt a resolution authorizing the construction of a hen-coop in your back yard. You at once appoint me superintendent of the work, putting a thousand or two dollars in bank for me to check on I get you to appoint my brother-in-law chief engineer.

I appoint two of my brothers assistant superintendents, and my brother-in-law appoints two of his brothers assistant engineers—all at your expense. We buy us each a fast horse and buggy, and ride around town, drink cocktails and play billiards, until the bank deposit gives out, when we make out a printed report of seventy-three pages, furnishing you a complete topographical survey of your back yard, and a vast amount of statistical information with regard to the number of hens you are likely to have for the next forty years. We wind up the report with the announcement that the site of the hen-coop has been selected, and a call for another appropriation to prosecute the work, which we assure you will be done with "vigor." You place another thousand or two in bank, and we employ two hundred hands at three dollars a day to transport seventy-five cents worth of lumber (which costs you under our management about ten times that many dollars) to the place of operations, which requires about three months.

In the meantime, we drive around and go on vigorously with the liquor and the billiards. We then come up with another report and a demand for another appropriation. With this we get the walls of the structure up, and with one or two more appropriations, and a great many more cocktails and billiards, we get the thing covered in; and at the end of twelve months, which we very appropriately style our "fiscal year," we put you in formal possession of a ten-thousand-dollar hen-coop, that any negro carpenter would have been glad to knock up some Saturday afternoon for a suit of your old clothes.

He thus modestly excuses himself for epistolary brevity:

I meant to write you a long letter to-night, but unhappily I find myself placed in a singularly unfavorable position for writing with my accustomed force and perspicuity. My room is situated in a wing of the building. Just opposite is another wing, with a narrow court-yard between. There must be a concert or a circus, or some sort of a show in town to-night, for at a window immediately opposite mine a couple of very pretty what I would suppose to be chambermaids, have been putting on their clothes for the last hour, as if they were fixing up to go somewhere. This is very annoying to a man of family, and if it were not so far down stairs, I would go and complain to the landlord. It would require an individual of tremendous power of concentrating his thoughts to write an able letter under such circumstances. I would close the blinds and get further from the window, but I expect to pay for staying in this house, and I am not to be driven from pillar to post by such a spectacle as is now before me.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
J. A. Pemberton

Will receive in a few days his entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL THE

New and Desirable Spring Styles,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The public generally are respectfully invited to call early and secure ☞ BARGAINS. ☜
J. A. PEMBERTON
March 28, 1861. 8tf

SPRING STOCK FOR 1861!
Starr & Williams

HAVE received in part and expect in a few days to have their entire stock of

Spring & Summer Goods

in Store, to which they invite the attention of Merchants generally. All those having notes and accounts past due are earnestly requested to make payment without further notice.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
March 27, 1861. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED expect to have in Store about the 1st to the 3d of April, their usual

Assortment of Goods,

and will be disposed to sell at short profits for CASH or on the usual credit for prompt pay.

They invite a call from buyers generally.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 27, 1861. 8-tf

IRISH POTATOES.

YELLOW PLANTING POTATOES for sale by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 27, 1861. 8-tf

MACKEREL.

FOR SALE in Barrels and half Barrels by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 27, 1861. 8-tf

HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.

ALBERT GEAN.
McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26. 8-

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 871ypd

Later from Europe.—The City of Baltimore with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst., has arrived.

Messina has surrendered to the Sardinians. All was quiet at Warsaw. Another Congress was to assemble on the Syrian question. Dispatches from Syria announce a threatening attitude of the Mussulmen towards the Christians. Russian troops continue to arrive at Warsaw. In consequence of a personal difficulty, Sir Hamilton Seymour refused to attend the American Minister's reception on Washington's birth day.

Commercial.—The sales of Cotton for the previous days reached 33,000 bales, closing with an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs firm with an upward tendency. Provisions dull.

Further by the City of Baltimore.—There has been a rencontre between the French troops and seven hundred Papal Zouaves. The Papal Colonel was killed, and forty-three men wounded. France, England and Spain are fitting out powerful steam fleets for the American coast.

The Markets.—LIVERPOOL, March 13.—Cotton is held at an advance of 3d. Wheat 1d higher. Corn 3d. higher. Rosin is dull at 4s. 2d. Spirits Turpentine is dull at 31s. Rice is dull.

Texas.—GALVESTON, March 26.—Governor Houston and Congressman Reagan delivered speeches at Austin, denouncing Secession.

On the 23d, the Convention, in Committee of the Whole, adopted, almost unanimously, the Constitution of the Confederate States. The vote on engrossing it was also nearly unanimous.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—The Texas Legislature has passed a resolution approving the Convention's act in deposing Governor Houston. The bill has also been passed to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen, to the number of 1,000 for frontier duty. Since the departure of the Federal troops the Indians, in large numbers, have been devastating the frontiers, killing and driving back the settlers.

The Steamers General Rusk and Daniel Webster sailed from the Brazos on the 20th with Federal troops on board. There are now no United States troops on the Rio Grande, and the Indians continue their depredations in the border.

Gov. Houston, on the 18th inst., gave up the office to Lieut. Gov. Clark, but still claims to be Chief Executive of the State. He publishes an address to the people, vindicating his course, and protests, in the name of the people, against the acts and doings of the Convention.

Warlike Movements of the U. S. Army.—PHILADELPHIS, TENN., March 27.—Five hundred Mississippi troops passed through here for Pensacola to-day. They had a military reception, and were enthusiastically received.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Two companies of Zouaves left for Pensacola to-day, for active service.

Mobile advices say that troops and munitions are constantly moving to Pensacola.

Several companies were expected from North Alabama.

Confirmed by the Senate.—WASHINGTON, March 28th.—The Senate to-day confirmed among others, the following:

Carl Shurz, minister to Spain; Cassius M. Clay, minister to Russia; A. B. Dickinson, of New York, minister to Nicaragua; James E. Harvey, of Pennsylvania, minister to Portugal; B. Isherwood, of New York, Engineer in Chief of the Navy; Geo. W. Lane, Judge of the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama.

A Secessionist appointed to Office.—WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Senate have confirmed as Postmaster at Nashville, Tennessee, Mr. Neish, who voted for Secession when the question of Union or Secession was before the people in February last.—*N. Y. Express.*

Virginia.—A letter in our possession, from a prominent and influential member of the Convention, says of the plans of the Secessionists: "There will be no effort made by the Secessionists to pass an Ordinance of Secession; *for they know the people would vote it down;* their effort is to agitate until they so worry the people that they will, in the hope of obtaining repose, yield to their demands and allow disunion."—*Baltimore American.*

Major Anderson Ordered to Newport Kentucky.—We learn from an intelligent and well-informed quarter that four days ago orders were received by Colonel Irving, at the headquarters of the First Regiment of Artillery, United States Army, in this city, from the Secretary of War, detailing Major Anderson for recruiting service at the Newport (Kentucky) Barracks.—*Balt. American.*

The Floating Battery Wanted at Pensacola.—The Mobile Advertiser wonders whether the Charleston Floating Battery is sea-worthy enough to attempt the voyage to Pensacola. The Advertiser thinks the battery would make its way through any fleet, providing it was not attacked in the rear, which is its tender and sensitive part.

Vote on the African Slave Trade.—We learn from the Vicksburg Whig, that the clause in the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States prohibiting the African slave traffic was adopted in the Montgomery Congress by the vote of four States to two. South Carolina and Florida opposed the restriction, while Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi advocated it.

National Intelligencer.

The Sugar Crop of Louisiana for last year amounted to 228,753 hogsheads, at the ratio of 1150 pounds each; the molasses crop amounted to 18,414,550 gallons. Steam engines are used on 1009 Louisiana sugar plantations; 283 are operated by horse power.

Martin Van Buren is the only individual who has filled the four highest positions under the American Government. He has been United States Senator, Secretary of State, Vice President and President.

The Norfolk Day Book says that by late advices from Col. Mann, it appears that the mammoth steamship Great Eastern will anchor in Hampton Roads in one or two weeks. She will only remain there a short time, and then leave for Charleston, S. C., whence she comes again to the Roads.

JUST received and for sale at wholesale and retail
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Jan'y 21. 89-itf

LIME!

100 BARRELS FRESH UNSLAKED, in prime order. For sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Fayetteville, March 11, 1861. 8-itf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1861.

DEATH OF THE REV. ADAM GILCHRIST.—We regret to learn that this excellent divine and accomplished gentleman and scholar, for many years the Minister of the Presbyterian Church in this town, departed this life at the residence of his son-in-law, Judge Baker, at Lake City, Florida, on Wednesday last. Having been in very feeble health for more than a year past, he recently visited Florida, in the hope of restoration; but he continued to sink until death came, armed with no terrors, we are sure, for the exemplary Christian Minister. By his direction, his remains have been brought here, to be interred among a people for whom he has devoted so many years of his Ministerial life.

☞ The Funeral of the Rev. A. Gilchrist will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church. April 1st.

CONVENTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The public will be indebted to Gov. Swain, as we are, for the following additional information, and correction of an important error as to a historical fact. The Governor's more extensive information and better memory enables him to name seven other surviving members of the Convention, making 44 living at the date of his letter, out of 120; since which one of the most esteemed and venerable of the 44 has gone to his reward.

CHAPEL HILL, 27th March 1861.

Gentlemen:—The Convention of 1835 was composed of 120 instead of 116 members, as stated in your paper of the 21st inst. You may add to the list of living members of that body, as given in the Standard and corrected in the Observer, the names of James Gudger of Buncombe, Joseph Cathey and William Welsh of Haywood, Benjamin S. Brittain and James W. Guinn of Macon, Abner Jervis and Bacchus J. Smith of Yancy, making the aggregate number 44.

Mr. Guinn of Macon removed to Alabama some years since. I have not heard from him recently but suppose him to be living. There is another name about which I am in doubt, but the publication if erroneous may serve to call forth information, that I am anxious to obtain, in relation to these and other members of the Convention. The two oldest members, were the President, Nathaniel Macon, and his estimable compeer, Dr. Robert Williams of Pitt. The two youngest, it is supposed, were Mr. Rayner of Hertford and Mr. Smith of Yancy, now a resident of Asheville.

The Standard is mistaken in supposing that 'the Convention of 1835 was the first and only body of the kind, ever assembled in this State." It was the fourth.

The Convention which framed the State Constitution at Halifax in December 1776, was the first. The Convention which met at Hillsborough in July 1788, and rejected the Federal Constitution by a vote of 184 to 84, was the second. The debates of this body were published in a *duodecimo* volume of 280 pages, and have since been reproduced in Elliott's collection.

The Convention which accepted the Federal Constitution by a vote of 194 to 97, was the third. I have before me a printed copy of the Journal of this body and have no knowledge of the existence of another in print or manuscript. The original has probably been preserved, but I have no information in relation to it.

This Convention met at Fayetteville on the 16th and adjourned on the 23d November, 1789. It not merely accepted the Federal Constitution, but amended the Constitution of the State, by conferring the right of representation upon Fayetteville.

Of this rare pamphlet—a small quarto of sixteen pages, printed at Edenton by Hodge & Wills, the title and preamble are as follows:

"JOURNAL
OF THE
CONVENTION
OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA."

"At a Convention begun and held at Fayetteville, on the third Monday of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, agreeable to the Resolutions of the last General Assembly, bearing date the seventeenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight."

The Convention of 1788 met on Monday the 21st July and adjourned on Saturday the 2d August, making a session of a fortnight's duration. The Convention of 1789 adjourned as we have seen at the end of the eighth day. The published debates of the former, and the journal of the latter, while they show more industry than characterizes the proceedings of legislative bodies at the present day, afford ample evidence of anxious deliberation and unrestrained discussion. North Carolina was one of the few States in which the debates of the Convention upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution were preserved and published. Stenography was little understood at that era, and it is rather remarkable that our Convention was able to secure so competent a Reporter. The late Judge Cameron, whose extent and accuracy of information, in relation to all matters connected with the history of the State, during the long period of his citizenship, was greater than those of any one I have ever known, told me many years ago, that the Reporter was the same person who subsequently reported the proceedings at the trial of Aaron Burr at Richmond.

The debates of the Convention of 1788, and the Journal of 1789, have received much less attention among even the best informed of our public men, than they deserve. They reflect very interesting and important light on the construction of the Constitution, and the little understood causes which gave rise to the hesitation, delay and reluctance with which it was adopted on the part of this State. D. L. S.

UNNECESSARILY ALARMED.—It is difficult to restrain a smile at the gravity with which the Charleston Mercury complains of the provision in the Constitution of the Confederate States, by which, after Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas join the new Confederacy, the anti-slave States of the North and North-west may obtain admission into it. It requires a vote of two-thirds to admit a State, and the Mercury is seriously exercised at the idea that such a vote may be secured after the accession of the seven Border States above named. Its desire was and is, that an express provision should have been inserted in the Constitution confining the Confederacy to slave States only. The Mercury says,—

"In thus constructing the fundamental law, of course, a struggle has occurred in the secret sessions of the Montgomery Congress, in which those refusing to close the door against the reception of anti-slavery States have achieved a victory. Thus the policy of ultimately admitting the anti-slave States of the North-west first, and afterwards Pennsylvania, New York, *et cetera*, is obviously the programme or prevailing idea of the Montgomery Congress. The Union is not to be reconstructed on terms of the old Constitution. It is to be reorganized on the new basis, and we are in danger, if the views of the Constitution-makers are carried into practice, of being dragged back eventually into political affiliation with the States and peoples from whom we have just cut loose."

A "PERMANENT" GOVERNMENT.—The LaGrange (Georgia) Reporter of the 22d March predicts that "Secession and Democracy will burst up the Southern Confederacy in less than a quarter of a century, if tolerated to any great extent."

A quarter of a century! Why in ten years from this time there will be a new crop of statesmen, far wiser of course than the present, who will by that time be voted as "old fogies," "fossils," &c., and their work in turn be discarded. A quarter of a century indeed!

THE NEW TARIFF.—The ablest and most influential of the Republican papers, such as the N. Y. Evening Post, Times, Commercial, and Independent, so we learn, are complaining bitterly of the tariff law passed at the late session of Congress. They argue that the high duties laid by it will drive importations into the ports of the Southern Confederacy, and thus not only do vast damage to the commerce of the United States, but greatly strengthen the commercial and political power of the new Confederacy, and offer a strong temptation to foreign powers to recognize that Confederacy. There is an earnest call for an Extra session of Congress to repeal or modify the tariff.

HON. JOHN A. GILMER.—It will be seen that this faithful and distinguished Representative of the 5th District has been nominated for re-election by a meeting in Randolph county.

EVIL MERCANTILE CUSTOMS.—Among the bad practices whose effects are now felt extensively in the commercial and manufacturing world, is that of making "stool pigeons" of leading articles of merchandize. A "jobber" in New York, for instance, will buy 50 or 100 bales of sheetings, say at 8½ cents a yard, and 8 months credit, and then sell them at 7½, or even 7 cents, 30 days. The hope is, of course, to sell other goods at a profit to make up for the absolute loss on these. We find this practice severely commented on in a late N. Y. paper; and as evidence of its prevalence we learn that a merchant of this town was offered, a few days ago, by a jobber, Fayetteville sheetings at 7, which have not been sold from first hands at less than 7½.

This unsound mode of business, added to the enormous expenses of rent, living, &c., and the great risks taken to do business enough to meet all these drawbacks, oftentimes helps to bring the jobber to bankruptcy; his failure knocks down the commission house, and then the manufacturer suffers. The losses of the manufacturers in and about this place, by the failure of Northern commission houses during the last three or four years have been very heavy. One factory here has suffered by several successive failures of commission houses during that time. And when their affairs came to be settled up, nearly all their means were required to pay "confidential" debts, and little or nothing was left for the manufacturer. This confidential debt system is understood to be a swindle.

A N. Y. paper says,—

"A director of a leading Bank (himself a retired merchant who made his money by rigidly adhering to the policy of confining his business to a limit of three times the amount of his capital), recently called the attention of the Board to the significant fact that among all the failures that had occurred since the commencement of the present revolution, there was not one whose liabilities were less than a million, showing conclusively that moderate houses, doing business upon sound principles, were always safe. The list of failures was examined, and the liabilities were found to range from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000. Some of them developed striking features. One was said to have had eighteen to twenty country stores, which it supplied with the larger portion of their goods, holding judgment notes ready to be entered up, in case other creditors should sue. Others were found to be owing a large number of country banks within convenient distance from the city, and consigned goods to the "uttermost parts of the earth"—to all the seaboard cities—to California—to Australia—to Oregon—and for aught that is known to the contrary, to China and Japan. The personal expenses of others were represented to have been enormous, and the whole list were under high rents and heavy store expenses. Legitimate results of overtrading, *all.*"

THE LAST WAR NEWS.—Nearly two weeks ago we copied from the Wilmington Journal a special dispatch from Charleston about a vessel at New York "loading with big guns and ammunition for Fort Caswell," and stating also that "within a week a strong force will be sent to all the North Carolina Forts, to prevent seizure by the State authorities." The dispatch was dated "Charleston, March 19," went to the Journal from a "reliable" (that was the word we think) source, was based upon "letters from perfectly reliable New York sources," was published with "one grand floureesh" as a perfect staggerer to Union men, and sent on the wings of the wind to the Executive department at Raleigh, fortunately then without a tenant to share in the "sensation." Thus, owing probably to the Governor's temporary absence, the people were permitted to "watch and wait," and they have watched and waited in vain for the "big guns" and the "strong force." We fear that the guns on the vessel were so very big, that they sunk it, and that the "strong force" has found "a watery grave."

In the same dispatch it was stated that "Gen. Scott has determined to garrison and provision the Virginia and N. Carolina forts for one year's siege." As this information was "reliable," we fear that Gen. Scott is a weak-minded old man who don't know his own mind two days together; for the garrisons and provisions and one year's siege are yet unheard of, and are not going to be heard of, as the reader will see by the following paragraph from the National Intelligencer:—

"We may say to our correspondent, in all frankness and sincerity, that we are not apprized of any designs on the part of the Federal Government against the peace of the Seceded States. The rumors to that effect derive all their currency from the sensation press in the interest of secession, and are obviously meant to "fire the Southern heart" and keep alive the sentiment of political hate. So far from meditating the "military subjugation" of the South, the Administration, as we learn, is studiously desirous to avoid the very appearance of practising any thing like a constraint on public opinion, and as evidence of this disposition, we understand that the troops about to leave Texas, instead of being distributed at points in Virginia and North Carolina, where it might have been otherwise most convenient to station them, have all been ordered further north, where their presence can irritate no excited sensibilities and give rise to no panic fears."

THE GREENSBORO' PATRIOT.—This paper copies our disproof, so far as the Observer was concerned, of the foul calumny of the writer in the Wilmington Herald, that the Patriot, the Standard and the Observer had "circulated telegraphic dispatches, (on the eve of the election,) bearing the glad tidings that affairs had been amicably settled by the Peace Congress," and that "it had the desired effect;" and the Patriot acquits itself likewise, as follows:—

"Like the Observer, we pronounce the slanderous charge, so far as the Patriot is concerned, a lie, an infamous lie. Our paper, on the week before the election, did not contain a single telegraphic despatch on any subject. On the week of the election, published on Tuesday, it contained only one; and that was taken from the Wilmington Herald; and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Peace Conference, on Saturday night, paid a visit to Lincoln, who conversed freely, and made a brief address—giving, it is said, the general outline of his policy, but nothing bearing directly on coercion.

The conference, in Committee, subsequently agreed on Franklin's substitute as a basis of compromise. The details will probably be acted on to-day. Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri voted against it.

"Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart, little dogs and all—
See, they bark at me."

If Shakespeare had lived at this time, he would have written "*big*" dogs, there being no little dogs now-a-days, at least in their own estimation. Some are so afraid of being considered little, that they have the *sobriquet* "big" attached to their names, whereby to be distinguished from some other little Towser.

There was a deal of barking and snarling at the late railroad meeting at Wilmington. The Herald was "permitted" to ventilate the harmless bark of a Mississippi terrier, while the Journal, (which knows how to do its own barking,) was evidently instigated to reproduce the stale falsetto of a "Third Congressional District" fice, who was not even noticed when he barked from behind a fence in the Raleigh State Journal, some three weeks ago. We do not notice *it* now for any purpose of resenting its snarl at the Observer, but only to say, that about the very day the creature barked at Gen. Dockery, that gentleman, through the Observer, denounced as false the story which it was the chief object of "Third Congressional District" to circulate.

ALL THE FUSS ABOUT NOTHING.—The secessionists about Richmond and Petersburg have been prodigiously exercised about a story that certain guns belonging to the United States at Richmond were to be removed to Old Point. It turns out that the story was a humbug, that no orders had been issued about them. Doubtless it was started to frightened the Convention into secession.

NOT A SECESSIONIST.—A subscriber in Pitt writes us that Mr. Carr, one of the delegates elected to the Convention from that county, was incorrectly classified as a secessionist in the Observer of the 14th ult. He, as well as Mr. Satterthwaite, was a Union nominee, advocated the Union cause, and was elected as a Union man.

We had no personal knowledge of Mr. Carr's position, and classed him as a secessionist, finding him so classed in the Raleigh State Journal.

MEETING IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Randolph County, on motion of W. J. Long, Esq., Col. Zebedee Rush was called to the chair and S. G. Worth requested to act as Secretary. The following resolutions, offered by Alfred G. Foster, Esq., were unanimously adopted, to-wit:—

Resolved, That we heartily endorse and approve the action of our Representative in the late Congress of the United States—the Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer—and that we avail ourselves of this occasion to give expression to our earnest desire that he may again represent us in the next Congress of the Nation.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 30 delegates to represent Randolph County in a District Convention, and that we suggest to the other counties of the District to appoint delegates, and that said Convention be held at Graham, in Alamance County, on the 27th day of April 1861.

The Chairman appointed the following Delegates, to-wit: Col. Abram Brower, W J Long, Jno B Troy, Dr. B A Sellers, Isaac H Foust Esq., Jno Fruit Esq., John Branson Esq., Robert McCaddin, John Parks, Geo. W Dorsett Esq., Thomas Marley, Dr. H. M. Foust, George A Foust, Alex'r S. Horney Esq., Dr. Jno M Worth, Col. J C Wrenn, Dr. Jno W Long, Dr. Thomas Black, Jonathan Worth, J. R. Bulla, Allen Skeen, Hezekiah Andrews, Dempsey Brown, Dr. Nathan B. Hill, Silas Keerans, Col. Noah Rush, Wiley Andrews, Emsley Beckerdite, Alfred Brower and A G Foster.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensboro' Patriot, and that the N. C. Standard and Milton Chronicle be requested to publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

ZEBEDEE RUSH, Chm'n.

S. G. WORTH, Sec'y.

ARMY ORDERS.—Capt. Maynadier, who has for many years acted as Assistant to the Colonel of Ordnance, at Washington, has been assigned to the command of Frankford Arsenal, Penn. And Capt. C. P. Kingsbury fills Capt. Maynadier's late station. Capt. Gorgas, transferred from Frankford to foundry duty, inspecting cannon, has resigned in consequence of that transfer.

Maj. Robt. Anderson, (now at Fort Sumter,) is ordered to Newport, Kentucky, as Superintendent of the Western Department, on recruiting service. This settles any remaining doubt as to his evacuation of Fort Sumter.

Lieut. Col. Smith, 10th Infantry, is ordered to Fort Columbus, N. Y. harbor, on recruiting service, in place of Maj. T. H. Holmes, whose allotted term at that post is about to expire and who will report to head quarters.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.—The Senate adjourned on Thursday, the President having notified it that he had no further nominations to make.

VACANT JUDGESHIP.—The President sent no nomination into the Senate of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the vacancy will therefore remain unfilled till next session.

PROPER VIEWS.—The Newbern Progress, noticing the "almost a Row," at the Raleigh Depot, says,—

"It exhibits truly a deplorable state of things and one which if not speedily arrested must end in the abolishments of all law and order and the inauguration of mob violence. In our present deplorable condition it is wrong to get up these dissensions and bitter hatreds among ourselves. We cannot all think alike on political subjects and probably it is best that there should be some difference of opinion, but this difference may be honest, and each and every man owes it to himself, to decency and to the peace of society, to respect the opinion of others. No party can ever attain any permanent ascendancy by abuse, vituperation and violence, and we hope that in the future there will be less of it in North Carolina."

MARRIED,

On the 12th inst., by L. C. King Esq. Mr. JAS. TART to Miss NANCY WESTBROOK, daughter of Francis Westbrook. Also, on the 21st, by the same, Mr HARDY HOUSE to Miss KIZZIAH R. MURPHY, daughter of Matthew Murphy, dec'd, all of Sampson.

On the 26th inst., at Porter, the residence of Thomas J. Jones, Esq., in Bladen, by Rev. Dr. Deems, Rev. D. B. NICHOLSON, of Duplin, to Mrs. FRANCES C. GILLESPIE, of Bladen.

In Sampson county, on the 28th of March, by Rev. W. A. Harris, Mr. WILBER F. CULBRETH to Miss LANEY JANE, daughter of Joseph Parker; all of Sampson.

Wilmington Journal will please copy.

DIED,

In this Town, on Saturday last, Mr. SOLON R. EVANS, in the 21st year of his age.

In this county, on Thursday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH McKAY, wife of Mr. M. J. McKay.

At Decatur, Ala., on the 19th March, ABSALOM DAVIS, Esq. late of Robeson county, N. C. He was afflicted since last July, and his end was triumphant; he said that the angels of God had come for him. His family, though afflicted, are consoled with the trust that he has gone to a better world.

At Winchester, Virginia, on Sunday, the 24th ultimo, HELEN McMORINE, wife of Alex. S. Wadsworth, U. S. Coast Survey, and formerly of Elizabeth City, N. C.

Change of Schedule.

THE Mail to Raleigh via Summerville will hereafter leave on Tuesdays and Fridays, and arrive on Wednesdays and Saturdays. J. G. COOK, P. M.
April 1.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.

I HAVE received and am this day receiving a very desirable stock of

Seasonable Goods,
Embracing all the New Styles of
Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Dusters, Lace Points and Shawls, Laces and Embroideries, Parasols, &c.
Together with a full line of
Staple Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Umbrellas, &c.

MILLINERY!

And in my Millinery Department may be found a very desirable Stock of all the latest styles of
Bonnets, Hats, and Children's Goods; French and American Flowers, Ribbons, Ruches, &c.
All of the above Goods will be offered low for cash or on time to those who have heretofore been prompt.
Call and see for yourself.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
April 1, 1861. 9-i4w

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAVE just received in Store the following GOODS, which they are willing to sell on reasonable terms:
40 Bbls. SUGARS, assorted grades.
40 Bags COFFEE, Rio, Laguira and Java.
40 Bbls. FISH, Mullet and Mackerel.
30 Boxes Candles, Adaman'e, Sperm & Tallow.
20 do. Soaps.
10 do. Starch.
15 Hhds. prime new crop MOLASSES.
100 Seamless Sacks SALT.
750 Bags prime White CORN.
3000 lbs. North Carolina BACON.
150 bales Prime HAY.
250 bags No. 1 Peruvian GUANO.
200 casks LIME, in prime order.
100 kegs NAILS.
5 tons HOOP IRON.
In addition to our General Stock of
GROCERIES,
We have a good Stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
Which we are selling at low prices.
Consignments of Country Produce received and returns promptly made.
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 30. 9-i3t

ALE! ALE!! ALE!!!

THE subscriber is in weekly receipt of the best Philadelphia ALE, direct from the Breweries. And also, of the choicest article of
LAGER BEER,
Which I will dispose of to the wholesale trade upon the most reasonable terms. Everybody who has tasted this excellent beverage has pronounced it Superior. It is daily served out to customers by the glass. As I keep no Spiritous Liquors, I look to the City gentlemen, who wish a nice cooling draught, for their patronage.
F. LANDER,
No 8, Green Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 30. 9-tf

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

A Fleet of War Steamers to be Sent to the United States.—PARIS, Sunday, March 10, 1861.—The French and English Governments are *fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers for the United States.* The suggestion came from England, and France will furnish on her part three of her first-class new frigates; the English contingent will perhaps be larger. The precise object of this fleet it will be impossible to ascertain, as it will probably sail with sealed orders. We may surmise, however, that it is intended as an audience for the struggle which is soon to take place between brothers and friends in the United States—as a sort of escort of honor for the funeral of the Great Republic. The idea is said to have been provoked in the English Cabinet by the indignities offered to a British subject or subjects in the Southern States. We do not suppose, of course, that the fleet goes out with any hostile intent; its ostensible errand will be the protection of English and French subjects. But it is the custom to send fleets "of observation," when any great war is going on in a foreign country, and while observing, to pick up any little advantages that may offer for themselves; or when the sympathy of the fleet is all on one side, to send boats now and then accidentally between the contending forces, as England has twice done in the late Sicilian war, so as to protect a suffering friend at the right moment.

Spain, also, although not working in concert with France and England, is preparing to send to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico a formidable force in men, ships and material.

Paris Correspondence N. Y. Times.

Late and Important Intelligence from Havana.—NEW YORK, March 29.—The Quaker City arrived here to-day from Havana, whence she sailed on Monday.

There was much excitement in that city on the subject of the annexation of St. Domingo to Spain. It seems that a system of emigration has been going on in that Island in which the emigrants were instructed, when the proper time arrived, to hoist the Spanish flag and invoke the protection of Spain. This was done on the 16th instant. When the news reached Havana, the frigate Bianca, fully armed, with a large number of regular troops, was despatched on the 23d. Two screw frigates were soon to follow with 5000 regulars. A large naval and military force, numbering 10,000 men, it is said, are on their way from Spain to Cuba. It is stated that Hayti will soon share the same fate as St. Domingo, with the consent of France.

From Pensacola.—NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—Pensacola dates to the 26th have been received here. The Brooklyn had left Pensacola, and it was supposed she had gone to Key West to obtain provisions. Troops of the Confederate States continue to arrive at Pensacola in large force, and the number would soon reach five thousand men concentrated at that place.

A Call for Troops.—CHARLESTON, March 29.—President Davis has made a requisition on this State for troops, for a purpose unknown. He has also called for 500 from Florida and 2,000 from Georgia.

The new Alabama Federal Judge.—WASHINGTON, March 29.—G. W. Lane, recently confirmed by the Senate as Judge of the Northern and Southern districts of Alabama, will, it is said, endeavor to hold his court at Athens.

Ratification.—NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—The Florida Convention has ratified the Confederate States Constitution. The Mississippi Convention will ratify it unanimously, but is divided on the question of submitting it to the people.

RICHMOND, March 29.—A very large Union mass meeting was held at the African Church tonight. The number present is estimated by some at 2,500.

Southern Ports of Entry.—The following places have been declared additional ports of entry by Hon. C. G. Memminger, acting under authority conferred by the Southern Congress:

Norfolk, at Nelms' Landing on the Mississippi river.
Hernando, on the Mississippi and Central Railroad.
Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central Railroad.
Eastport, on the Tennessee river.
Corinth, at the crossing of the Mobile and Ohio, and of the Memphis and Charleston Railroads.
Athens, on the railroad from Decatur to Pulaski.
Stephenson, at the junction of the Memphis and Charleston, and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads.
Atlanta, at the junction of the Georgia Railroad, the Western and Atlantic, and various other railroads.
Chester, at the junction of the Charlotte and Columbia, and of the King's Mountain Railroad.
Florence, at the junction of the Wilmington and Manchester, and of the Northeastern, and of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroads.

Tight Times in Mississippi.—The money pressure appears to be pretty tight in the northern counties of Mississippi. The following is from the Aberdeen Conservative:

We attended the Sheriff's sales on Monday last, and were perfectly astonished to see such a sacrifice of property. One gentleman actually purchased one hundred and sixty odd acres of land for forty dollars; another bought a half interest in a brick law office for fifty dollars; a one hundred and twenty-five dollar buggy was sold for thirty dollars, and other property sold equally low.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. March 30.—St'r North Carolina, with goods for G W Williams & Co, C T Haigh & Sons, Geo Brandt, W C Troy, J W Lett, Wm N Tillinghast, Geo McNeill, E J Hale & Sons, J Martine, Starr & Williams, J T Houston, M Faulk, Ag't Fayetteville Mills, John Waddill, Beaver Creek Co, T R Wardell, M Cagle & Bro, R E Heide, J H Cook, John Shaw.

Lutterloh's Line. April 1st.—St'r Fanny, with goods for B Babington, T B N, Huske & Anderson, G Brandt, D & W McLaurin, W C Troy, J T Gilmore, Geo McNeill, T N Jackson, H L Winn, L L Daniel, S Bizzell, J T Fann, R R Jackson, T S Lutterloh, G W Williams & Co, John H Hall.

AT COST TO CLOSE.

I WILL dispose of my STOCK at Cost. It embraces everything usually found in a Fancy Dry Goods Store.
J. N. PRIOR.
April 1. 9-i2t

☞ **Only Seventy-Five Cents for** BAJOU'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES in all the different colors, at J. N. PRIOR'S.
April 1. 9-i2t

EMBROIDERIES.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment which will be sold at COST, at J. N. PRIOR'S.
April 1 9-i2t

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me will please call and SETTLE, as I am now waiting for that business alone, and cannot afford to keep an office and wait long. Those that do not pay soon will find THEIR CLAIMS in train for collection, as I intend going West.
E. F. MOORE.
March 30, 1861. 9-tf

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co., will take place in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 18th day of April, at 11 o'clock.
JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & W. P. R. Co.
April 1. 9tm
Town papers and Salem Press till meeting.

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on May 1st.
For particulars address COL. C. C. TEW,
Supt. H. M. A.
Hillsboro', N. C., March 25. 8-5w*2t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 1.

BACON,	10½ a 13	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	LARD,	14 a 15
Laguira	17 a 18	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	18 a 20	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	28 a 30
Fair to good	12¼ a 12¾	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	10 a 11	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	17 a 20	SALT—	
Dundee	17 a 20	Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	90 a 1 00	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 10
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
Family	7 25 a 7 35	N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65
Super.	7 00 a 0 00	Northern do.	50 a 0 60
Fine	6 75 a 6 85	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Scratched	6 50 a 6 60	Northern do.	30 a 35
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	90 a 95	Loaf	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	Crushed	12 a 13
Rye	1 25 a	Coffee	10½ a 11
Oats	50 a 60	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Peas	90 a 95	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, Peruvian,	$66 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Swan Island,	$50	TURPENTINE—	
HIDES—Dry	10 a 12½	Yellow dip	1 50 a
Green	4 a 5	Virgin,	1 13 a
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Hard	60 a 00
		Spirits	30 a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Receipts of all kinds of produce have been light since Thursday. No change to note. See Table.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

☞ A misplaced type made us quote Spirits at 40 c. instead of 30, on Thursday.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—March 30, 1861.

Turpentine, Yellow 1 90, Virgin 1 52, Hard $1. Tar 1 50. Middling Cotton 12. Corn 60. No other transactions. During week, last sales of Spirits at 33½ for straight. Common Rosin 85 to 90. N. C Bacon, hog round 11½ to 11¾, hams 13. Hay 1 10 to 1 20. Peas 90. Salt 75. Pea Nuts 1 15 to 1 25. Timber $5 to $8 50.

At New York, Cotton firm at 12¼. Southern Flour 5 45 to 5 80. Spirits firm at 35 to 37. Rosin 1 20 to 1 22½.

At Cheraw, Cotton 7 to 12¼; principal sales at 11¾ to 12. Flour 7 50 to 7 75. Bacon, N. C. corn fed 11½ to 12¼.

SPRING GOODS.
April, 1861.

THE Undersigned are now opening A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK of
Staple & Fancy DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES, BONNETS, HATS,
Ready Made Clothing, &c.
To which they invite the attention of Cash and prompt paying customers.
☞ Those superior "CROSS CREEK YARNS" always on hand at Factory prices.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
March 30 9-4w

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped
JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;
Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.
As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.
Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

WILMINGTON
CLOTHING MANUFACTORY!
Having secured the services of
JAMES McCORMICK,
Recently Principal Cutter for a New York establishment, and eminently qualified to manufacture all kinds of
Civic and Military Work,
We feel confident of giving the highest satisfaction.
Newly Imported Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
Together with all the
Seasonable Styles of N. Carolina Make.
Our extensive arrangements will enable us to work at as LOW FIGURES AS ANY NORTHERN HOUSE.
The workmen employed have the highest reputation.
French & American Fashions received semi-monthly.
Our facilities are unequalled in every essential feature of the
MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
MILITARY COMPANIES FURNISHED with the STATE ARMS BUTTON, at lower figures than they can be purchased for elsewhere.
Companies Uniformed at short notice.
All kinds of MILITARY EQUIPMENTS furnished to order at NEW YORK PRICES.
SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING,
Our own celebrated manufacture and perfect cut, constantly on hand.
Gents' Under Wear of all kinds.
The French Yoke Shirts,
Collars, &c., in great variety.
Large assortment of
Trunks, Bags, Valises, &c.,
For Gentlemen and Ladies. Prices much below the market generally.
Umbrellas for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Youths' Clothing; prices low.
Clothing manufactured in the same building, rear of second story. Twenty to forty workmen constantly employed.
The patronage of the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country of North and South Carolina is respectfully solicited.
O. S. BALDWIN,
Manufacturer of Clothing, Importer and Dealer in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Furnishing Goods, &c.
38 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
March 30. 9*3t

THE WELL KNOWN
Wilmington Ice House,
Front & Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN E. LIPPITT, PROPRIETOR.
I AM now supplied with a full stock of best quality FRESH POND ICE, free from SNOW and DIRT, which will be sold on reasonable terms.
ORDERS will receive prompt personal attention.
ICE well packed and forwarded with dispatch.
ICE will be delivered at Fayetteville or any point on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. Road, Wilmington and Weldon R. Road, for $1 50 per barrel.
ICE in bulk, hogsheads, casks and boxes, furnished at lowest rates.
TERMS CASH, which will be strictly adhered to.
Address orders to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.
April 1, 1861. 9-4m

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to call on or address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson County, N. C., as he is determined to buy and pay the highest prices for them that the state of the market will permit.
A. S. C. POWELL.
Clinton, Sampson Co., March 28. 9-8mpd

☞ **Col. John A. Rowland** is a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Robeson County.
April 1, 1861. 9-te

☞ **We are authorized to** announce DUGALD BLUE as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk of Bladen County, at the election in August next.
March 25. 8-tE

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge.
DAVID McDUFFIE.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1y

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, April 3d, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., at the Store of S. W. Tillinghast & Co., 2 Handsome Marble top BUREAUS, with Mirrors 18x29 inches; 1 Handsome SIDE-BOARD, very large and superior workmanship; 1 Dressing MIRROR 16x39 inches, hung on a stand; 1 SOFA BED; 2 OTTOMANS; 1 Mahogany WASH-STAND; 1 Mahogany ROCKING CHAIR.
Also, a variety of other goods.
J. H. COOK, Auct'r.
April 1. 1t

LAW BOOKS.

SAUNDERS' REPORTS;
" on Pleading and Evidence;
Phillips on Evidence;
Common Bench Reports—new series;
Curtis's Commentaries;
Ross on Bills and Promissory Notes;
Chitty on Carriers;
Bateman on Commercial Law;
Taylor's Law Glossary;
Williams on Executors;
Devereux's Kinne's Kent;
" Blackstone;
Coke upon Littleton—Butler & Hargrave's Notes;
Sedgwick on Damages;
Story on Sales;
" on Bills of Exchange;
" Equity Pleading;
" on Conflict of Laws;
" on Bailments;
Chitty on Pleading;
" on Contracts;
Bingham on Infancy;
Hare on Discovery;
Gow on Partnership;
Roberts' Principles of Equity;
Doctor and Student;
Broome's Commentaries;
Leading Cases in Equity, Hare & Wallace's Notes;
Lawyer's Common Place Book;
Greenleaf on Evidence;
Stephen on Pleading;
Gresley's Equity Evidence;
Burrill's Law Dictionary;
Wharton's Law "
Phillips' & Amos on Evidence;
Archbold's Landlord and Tenant;
" Nisi Prius;
Fearne on Remainders;
Tidd's Practice;
Starkie on Evidence;
Hilliard on Sales;
Smith's Landlord and Tenant;
Adams' Equity;
Williams on Personal Property;
Mayne on Damages;
Archbold's Criminal Practice and Pleading;
Lube's Equity Pleading;
Wendell's Blackstone;
Chitty's "
Matthews on Presumptive Evidence;
Smith's Master and Servant;
Powell on Mortgages;
Chitty's Criminal Law;
Williams on Real Property;
Smith's Chancery Practice;
Sugden on Vendors;
" on Property;
Dart on Vendors;
Crabb on Real Property;
Sugden on Powers;
Smith's Mercantile Law;
Smith on Contracts;
Addison on "
Adams on Ejectment;
Crown Circuit Companion;
American Leading Cases—Hare & Wallace's Notes;
Mitford's Chancery Pleadings;
Domat's Civil Law;
Rockwell's Spanish and Mexican Law;
Sharswood's Legal Ethics;
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence;
Edwards on Bailments;
Equity Draftsman;
Powell on Evidence;
Oliver on Conveyancing;
Broome's Legal Maxims;
Collyer on Partnership, &c., &c.
☞ The Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; Cantwell's Justice; Form Book; Cantwell's Practice, &c.
E. J. HALE & SONS.
March 29.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Fayetteville, N. C., April 1, 1861:—

Miss Jane Ballard 2, Rebeca Barge, W H Bayne, Thos M Burrough 2, N McN Buie, P W Broadwell, J & J Breece 2, Jos Breece 2, Nany Ann Branch, Wm E Betts, S H Breeding, Jos A Buck, Polly Bryant.

Emily Ann Cribb, David Cove, W J Clements, B J Crawley, J D Cassey.

G W Dawkins 2, Wm G Dudly, Elizabeth Davis.

Miss Mary M Easom, W P Eliott, W J Evans, W A Evans. E L Finney.

Wm Griffis 2, Wm B Griffis, Daniel Gaddy, Greentree & Barnum.

Miss Sarah Hardin, Cornelius Haley, J W Haithcock.

Silas Jones, W S Jenkins, Amos Jessup, M V Jones.

Isaac B Kelly, Wm R Keil.

Clement M Long, Emeline Lucas, John C Latta, F B Loney & Co.

O W McMillan, John S McKay.

Miss Mary Murphy, Mary G Murphy, W H Maxwell, Elizabeth Marsbun, Miss Folie E Monroe, Thos Monroe.

D A Powell 2, Miss Margaret Parker, Miss Betsy Ama Page.

Emily Strickland, John Smith, Mrs Symons, Benj W Smith.

Wm J Taylor, Jas Tindal, Elmore Turner, L L Thomas.

J W Vincent.

Mrs Isabella J Williams, Charles E Walthall, Wright & Ransom, W P Wilson, Miss Catharine Williams, Dan'l C Woodburn.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S
New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent
ACTION PIANOS.
They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.
A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.
Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.
Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.
All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.
Address
J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.
June 6, 1860. 24-if

From the Baltimore American.

THE SPIRIT OF INSUBORDINATION.

From that period in the history of the chosen people when every man did that which was right in his own eyes, down to the present moment, the annals of mankind may be challenged for a parallel to the spirit of insubordination which for years has run riot among the American people. All classes, from the most educated to the most ignorant; all sections, from the snow-clad limits of Canada to the tropic shores of the Gulf, have exhibited the prevalence of an influence which is utterly incompatible with the preservation of morals and the stability of Government, and which is gradually undermining the whole fabric of society.

Such a thing as authority is almost totally ignored in both Church and State, as well it may be, when it is abandoned by those to whom it is committed by the Creator himself, in the control of the household circle, which is the most efficient school for the education of the Christian and the citizen. Parental restraint is not so much thrown off by children as it is relinquished by parents, either to save themselves trouble, or from a false notion of cultivating a spirit of manliness and independence in their hopeful progeny. Our children become little men and women before their time. They never know what it is to bear the yoke in their youth. They grow up with no respect for authority, for custom or government. Everywhere we behold sad evidences that lawlessness is the only law which reigns co-equal with liberty. From the Senate House and from the Pulpit a higher law than that of the Constitution and of Congress is shamelessly proclaimed, and freemen, who eternally boast their capacity of self-government, stultify themselves by refusing to yield obedience to the authority which their own hands have created, and by glorying in their shame.

There is a depravity of purpose and licentiousness of conduct on the part of those leading public men, to whom the community at large look for an example, that is absolutely frightful to contemplate, and which threatens a general relaxation of the bonds of society. The men who impress their own character on large classes, and who shape public opinion, so far from endeavoring to apply a corrective to this evil, lead the way in the downhill descent of the nation to political and social chaos. The distracted mariners who look for guidance to those who ought to be stars in our national firmament, see only meteors glaring across midnight clouds, and comets presaging dread convulsions. The high places of American political life, instead of being light-houses to show the safe channel, are beacon fires lit by wreckers to mislead the multitude to their destruction. The present perilous condition of this country might have been avoided if the late Administration, and the chieftains of the two warring factions of the then dominant party, had possessed one spark of loyalty to their country, or even a particle of subordination to the principles and policy of their own party. But the motto of one and all was "Rule or Ruin," and the "Ruin" has come in a commercial paralysis which is felt in every department of industry in the land, and in a political earthquake which threatens with overthrow both our national greatness & our free institutions.

There is a sympathetic influence, a mutual action and reaction, between the laws and the morals and manners of a nation. If the law and its administration in this country have been brought into a condition of dangerous laxity, undermining all our social and political safeguards, there must be something radically wrong in the public opinion of the country. The people are the fountain head of all authority in matters of government and legislation, and all its administrators, from the highest to the lowest, are under the dominion of public opinion. If the people exhibit indifference to public duties and engagements, legislative and official malfeasance will be the natural and inevitable result. If the people permit their love of power to obliterate the constitutional and legislative limitations which their own will has prescribed, and to supersede the authority of the magistrate who exists by their own ordination, universal licentiousness and anarchy must involve in common destruction all the conservative principles and interests of society.

To the people alone can we look for any permanent amelioration of existing evils, and the basis of such amelioration is the overthrow of that pernicious damagogueism which has pandered so successfully to popular vanity and weakness, which has superseded the natural influence of solid talent and public virtue, and which has destroyed so many of the conservative counterpoises wisely established in our Government and laws by the founders of the Republic. Half a century ago the injunctions and sanctions of law were universally respected by the American people. The shield which the law extended over persons and property was held sacred by juries and by the public. The penalties which were affixed to crime were executed without scruple. Law and Order walked hand in hand with Liberty, and he who struck a disloyal blow at one was regarded as the common enemy of all. Our only hope of salvation depends on the public virtue of the people. If they are able to impose restraints upon their natural love of dominion, to establish a system of law which shall be certain and powerful in its influence and sanctions, to reform their own reforms in the right of suffrage and in the tenure of political and especially judicial offices, we may still claim that the republican experiment is successful and that free institutions are secure.

BEFORE AND AFTER SECESSION.

No one can have failed to remark the entire immunity which, under the "tyrannical and oppressive" Government of the United States, has been afforded to the parties engaged in initiating and consummating the measures that have led to the civil revolution that has been effected in seven States of the Union. All movements against the Constitution and Laws of the United States, if taken in the name of "peaceable secession," were held to be entirely legitimate, and as such entitled to free course according to the will and pleasure of the people. The Federal Government being a mere "agency" of the States, possessed, we were told, no attributes of sovereignty against which treason could be committed by those whose "creature" it was. Such was sound logic before secession. But, secession being now an accomplished fact, and the "consolidated despotism" of the Federal Government having been overthrown, it appears that "treason" has become possible, if committed against the peace and dignity of the new civil institutions erected on the ruins of the old fabric. In the mere prospect of secession, in Texas, Judge Frazier, of Rusk county, in that State, seems to have settled the question in advance, as we infer from a recent charge of his to the Grand Jury wherein, according to a Texas journal—

"He defined treason as a crime to be looked after in the event of the State withdrawing from the Union. After the State has fully and unconditionally severed the connexion between the State and the Federal Government, then all who adhere to the Union, and so manifest the fact, are guilty of the crime of treason, subject and liable to indictment by the Grand Jury under the Constitution as it now exists. After secession, any word, deed, or act against the independence of the State would be treason."

And yet, alike in the Provisional and Permanent Constitution of the "Confederate States," the clause defining "treason" is expressly identical with the similar clause in the Constitution of the United States. If no treason was committed against the latter in agitating for a dissolution of the Union, wherein consists the treason against the former for agitating for a reconstruction of the Union?—*Nat. Int.*

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—We have received the Biennial Report of the North Carolina Institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind, from September 1, 1858, to September 1, 1860, printed at the press of the Institution.

The receipts of the Institution for the two years amount to $35,344.52, of which $32,000 were drawn from the State treasury. The expenses for same time were $34,502.52. Expenses of the broom department $2,916.31; receipts, with brooms and material on hand, $2,583.37. Printing office expenses, including purchase of materials, $3,550.88; receipts $2,426.08. Pupils in the deaf and dumb department from Sept. 1, 1858, to June 1, 1860, forty-one; in the blind department, sixteen. Entered since Sept. 1, 1860, nine deaf and dumb, and nine blind.

Willie J. Palmer, Esq., is the principal of the Institution, and devotes to it unremitting attention.—*Raleigh Banner.*

DESCRIPTION OF A CHINESE BATTLE.

A Chinese battle is as good as a farce. Some of the little fights at Shanghai were very amusing. One day, when a great many soldiers were out, I saw more of the combat than was pleasant. Having got into the line of fire, I was forced to take shelter behind a grave, the bullets, striking the grave from each side every second. Why they came my way it was difficult to discover, for they ought to have passed on the other side of the creek, about twenty yards distant, to the people they were intended for; but to see the dodging of the soldiers, then of the rebels, each trying to evade the other, was almost amusing. One fellow, ready primed and loaded, would rush up the side of the grave hillock, drop his match-lock over the top, and without taking aim, blaze away. There is no ramrod required for the shot they use; the bullet or bar of iron is merely dropped in loose upon the powder. There was a fine scene on an occasion when the Shanghai rebels made a sortie; one of the men was cut off by an imperial skirmisher, who had his piece loaded. The rebel had no time to charge on him, as he ran round and round a grave, which was high enough to keep his enemy from shooting him when on the opposite side. Hare hunting is nothing to it. Red-cap described hosts of circles, and the Royalist was fast getting blown, when the gods took pity on his wind, for, by some unlucky chance, the rebel tripped and fell. The soldier was at him in a moment, and, to make sure of his prize, put the muzzle of the matchlock to Red-cap's head, fired, and took to his heels as fast as he could go. It is difficult to say who was the most astounded, when Mr. Red-cap did precisely the same. The bullet that dropped down readily on the powder fell out as easily when the barrel was depressed. The rebel got off with a good singeing of his long hair. There were frequently, however, some very ugly wounds; and where surgery is at such a discount, the poor wounded must suffer most severely. The Chinese rarely if ever amputate. They use strong drawing-plaster to extract the ball. The missionary hospitals at Canton and Shanghai, under the able charge of their indefatigable managers, Drs Hobson and Lockhart, as also that under the good care of Dr. Parker, late Plenipotentiary for the United States to China, did great good. Indeed it is impossible to tell what grand results may follow the labors of these gentlemen. The hospitals were often crowded with wounded, soldiers chiefly being benefited by their skill. There were frequently fights close to Dr. Lockhart's hospital, and men of both parties had been carried thither. Dr. Hobson received upwards of 1,000 Canton soldiers, and his reputation is far spread. Even the mandarins have deigned to notice his aid. True to their usual policy towards foreigners, they give the barbarian no credit; but his services were so great that they could not be passed over, so they selected a Chinese lad, who was a sort of medical pupil and paid assistant at the hospital, and dubbed him a mandarin of the sixth rank. A grant of land for a hospital would have done much more good.

Twelve Years in China.

Advertising for a Wife.—A young gentleman lately advertised for a wife, and got answers from 18 husbands, stating that he could have theirs.

The Pleasure of Solitude.—A lover remarked that it is a great pleasure to be alone, "especially when your sweetheart is with you."

FALL, 1860.

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his FALL and WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Black and Colored Silks;
Merinoes, French and English;
Delaines, French and others;
Parisian Cloths, and other Dress Goods;
Ladies' Emb'd Collars and Sleeves;
Long and Square Shawls;
Chenille Shawls, Silk and Cotton;
Bolting Cloths, assorted Nos.—Anker;
Boots and Shoes; with a large assortment of Hats and Caps, with many other Goods.

All of which were bought cheap by the Package, and will be offered by Wholesale or Retail—CHEAP.

Sept. 12, 1860. 52tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.
50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State.

J. K. KYLE.
Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Crumb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

Notice---Attention!

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS very desirous of closing up his old accounts, &c. He has indulged his customers always as far as he could.

He now needs Money

and hopes that those whom he has always been so indulgent to, will do all they can for him in the way of making prompt payments.

Those who cannot pay money, will very much oblige by calling and giving their notes.

Those who refuse to do either will of course not think hard if they are asked to do so in some other way.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Jan'y 5, 1861. 85tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 46*tf

Atlantic Scientific and Military Institute,

CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

HAVING secured the services of William A. Herring Esq., to take charge, as Principal, of this Institute, we take pleasure in saying to the public that the first Session will begin March 18th, 1861.

Mr. Herring is eminently qualified to take charge of an Institute of this kind. He is a practical teacher and Civil Engineer—was educated at Prof. Nathan B. Webster's Military Institute, and the University of Virginia, and is a graduate in the Scientific departments of both those Institutions. His advantages for gaining a knowledge of *Agricultural Chemistry* were very superior, and special attention will be paid to that branch of science.

While this is also a classical School, it is intended to be made a superior scientific and Military Institute. The expenses will be one hundred and forty dollars ($140) per session. This amount includes tuition, board, room-rent, room-furniture, fuel, lights, washing, books and stationery, and military uniform.

Day scholars will also be received in the Institute. For further information, address the Principal at Carolina City.

JOHN A. PARROTT,
R. F. BRIGHT,
W. H. CUNINGGIM. } Directors.

Dr. E. L. PERKINS, Sec'y.
Feb'y 27. 1*5t

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

To Mill Owners.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet five inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.

Dec'r 21, 1860.

This wheel has many advantages over all other water wheels. It is a packed wheel, so no water can escape between the top of the wheel and bottom of the case, consequently no water does escape only what performs labor. It is so constructed that the pressure of the Gudgeon on the ink with comparison of other wheels is very slight, owing to a cone attached to the shaft at the top of the case, counter-balancing the weight of water resting on the wheel. In this wheel the water does not act by its weight or momentum, but by its centrifugal force and the reaction that is produced by the flowing of the water on the ends of the buckets immediately behind orifices of discharge. The centrifugal force and the force of discharge thus acting at the same time and each increasing the force of the other, this wheel revolves with great velocity and power.

Further particulars relative to the above wheel can be learned by application to or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinville Post Office, Sampson County, N. C.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.
Jan'y 18, 1861. 89*3m

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,

Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.
Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 23, 1861. 7-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

Plows! Plows!!

Encourage Home Industry!

To all in want of Plows, please read this!

THE undersigned is manufacturing Plows that cannot be surpassed; they are of a new pattern that gives universal satisfaction. I have been engaged in putting them up over twelve months. Please send in your orders to me at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., or to Isaac M. Sowell at Prosperity, Moore County, whom I have employed and have had over twelve months in putting up these Plows; who will attend to all orders in my absence. I am also putting up a few Superior IRON AXLE WAGONS. I would refer you to the following gentlemen who are using those plows: Alexander Kelly, A. McCallum, Dan'l Campbell, D. M. Sinclair, and others of Moore County; William Carter, J. Osley, W. T. Burns, and many others of Chatham County.

THOMAS DIXON.
Mudlick, Chatham Co., March 25. 7*3m

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the late residence of Dr. Charles Chalmers, dec'd, in Carbonton, Moore county, on the 30th day of April ensuing, **420 Acres of Land**, lying on Deep River, and including the mansion of the late Dr. Charles Chalmers and other buildings, and also 200 acres on the South side of Deep River, deeded to Charles Chalmers by Robert Marsh, 10 acres deeded by A. W. Jones to Charles Chalmers, and other tracts belonging to the estate of said Charles Chalmers, dec'd

Terms 12 months, Bond and Security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
March 20, 1861. 7-*ts

NORTH CAROLINA,

HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1861.

Eldridge Stewart vs. Israel Stewart.—Attachment.

JUDGMENT of condemnation in favor of Plaintiff for the effects and debts belonging to Israel Stewart in the hands of Eldridge Stewart, Garnishee, as confessed in his answer; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held 2d Monday in June next.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Summerville, 2d Monday in March A. D. 1861. B. F. SHAW, Clk.

March 26. 7*6w

NORTH CAROLINA,

HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1861.

Randal Turlington, Agent for Willis Turlington, vs. Israel Stewart.—Attachment.

ORDERED by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the Defendant Israel Stewart to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held on the second Monday in June next.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court at Office in Summerville, 2d Monday in March A. D. 1861. B. F. SHAW, Clk.

7*6w}

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order made by his Honor R. M. Saunders, at Spring term of Moore Superior Court, I hereby give public notice that a Special Term of said Court will be held, for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next. All persons having business to transact in said Court, are hereby notified to attend. The parties are notified that unless they show they have used due diligence to get their causes ready for trial, they will be required to pay the cost for the Term.

GEO. S. COLE, C. S. C.
March 12. 5-*t3MM

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Harnett, passed at March Term A. D. 1861, I shall sell to the highest bidder at Public Auction, in the town of Averasboro', on the 8th day of April next, the following slaves, to-wit: HECTOR and DINAH, and two children, aged respectively four and two years, upon a credit of six months for bonds with approved security. The above property is to be sold for partition between the heirs-at-law of the late Mary Ryals, dec'd.

NEILL S. STEWART, Commissioner.
March 15, 1861. 5*3t

NOTICE.

ON Thursday 25th April next, at the Town of Lillington, we the undersigned Commissioners, by virtue of authority from the County Court of Harnett, will proceed to sell the lots in said Town. Terms 3, 6, 9 and 12 months credit.

C. C. BARBEE,
A. S. McNEILL,
JNO. McCORMICK,
J. P. HODGES,
J. S. HARRINGTON, } Com.

March 15, 1861. 5*5t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Thomas S. Yarbro, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all those having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately.

L. W. GORRELL, Adm'r.
Feb'y 12. 1*5t

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at Auction to the highest bidder at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 9th day of April next, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, the interest of B. R. Russell in the HOUSE and LOT situated on the South side of Bridge street, cornering on Bridge and Water Streets.

The House is in good repair.

☞Terms at sale. C. B. LEETE, Trustee.
March 4. 1*ts

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 81-*

Methodist Hymns and Disciplines, a new supply, assorted sizes and qualities.

March 16. E. J. HALE & SONS.

The New and complete North Carolina Form Book. A further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.
March 9.

JAS. C. McRAE,

Attorney at Law,

Office West end of the Insurance Building,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.
June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office.

Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

Dental Notice.

R. SCOTT expecting to be absent from Fayetteville for awhile, Dr. Benbow will be in his Office to attend to all calls that may be made professionally. Also to receive *any funds* that may be due.

Office on Person street, two doors east of the Market.

Jan'y 21, 1861. 89tf

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to the transaction of all business consigned to his care.

Nov. 9. 69-6m pd

W. H. CARVER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16 1860. 9-tf

Joseph W. Barbour,

INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

HAVING been appointed by last County Court, INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE, I am now ready to give the business my personal attention. All who may favor me with their business will find it promptly attended to at my Warehouse in Campbellton, opposite John A. McLauchlin.

Dec. 11th, 1860. 78-6mpd

A. M. CAMPBELL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

—Will attend to the sale of—

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

Dec. 17, 1860. 79-6mos

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

G. W. LAWRENCE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL attend personally to the sale of Naval Stores, Timber, Cotton, Flour, and all other country produce that may be consigned to him. ☞Orders filled promptly.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 4 1861. 94-1y

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.

March 17, 1860. 2tf

SUPREME COURT REPORTS,

TWO NEW VOLUMES.

Vol. 7 Jones's Law, & Vol. 5 Jones's Equity Reports,

JUST issued, for sale, or exchange as usual for unbound Nos., by E. J. HALE & SONS.

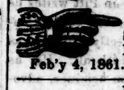
Jan. 21, 1861. 89-

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between G. W. I. Goldston, and Charles C. Goldston, under the name and style of Goldston & Bro., having been dissolved by mutual consent; and Charles C. Goldston having purchased the entire interest of G. W. I. Goldston, in the Stock of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, belonging to said Firm, the business will be conducted in future by C. C. Goldston.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
C. C. GOLDSTON.
Feb. 5, 1861. 94-tf

If you want your Horses shod, call at M. McKINNON'S SHOP, on Maxwell street.



Call at M. McKINNON'S SHOP and get your WROUGHT IRON PLOUGHS.

Feb'y 4, 1861. 93-3m

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.

Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,
South-side Hay Street.
Oct. 1. 57-tf

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School,

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,
" " Academic " " "
" " Primary " " "
Incidental expenses,
Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞One-half of Board and Tuition required in advance; the other half at the close of the Session.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—1st Quarter commences 1st October.
2d " " 10th December
2d Session.—1st Quarter " 20th February
2d " " 1st May.
Vacation " 10th July.

J. DeB. & T. C. HOOPER,
Associate Principals.
Dec'r 8, 1860. 77tf

N. C. MILITARY INSTITUTE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE FOURTH SESSION of this Institute will begin on 1st MARCH. Applicants will, however, be received at any time.

FACULTY.

Maj. D. H. HILL, late Brevet Major, U. S. Army, assisted by two Graduates of West Point, two of the Virginia Military Institute, and one of the University of Virginia.

TERMS:

$29½ per month, to include everything except uniform clothing.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb'y 13, 1861. 67-3m

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Turpentine,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

March 29 1860. 4-1ypd

W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

W. P. KENDALL & SON,

General Commission Merchants,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ORDERS from the Country respectfully solicited. On consignments of Cotton and other Produce liberal cash advances will be made when desired.

Oct. 17, 1860. 63tf

A. W. FULLER,

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND

Commission Merchant,

NORTH WATER ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 8, 1860 59-3m

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " S. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & R. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SEA.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

JNO. S. DANCY, JNO. H. HYMAN, F. M. HYMAN.
Late of Tarboro'. Lat of Scotland Neck. Late of Warrenton

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

124 Pearl Street,

NEW YORK.

HYMAN, DANCY & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

The New York House will be conducted by Jno. S. DANCY, aided by R. W. HYMAN.

The Norfolk House will be conducted by Jno. H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN.

☞Particular attention given to the sale of COTTON, CORN, WHEAT, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Sept. 11, 1860. 52tf

Business Enlarged.

Extensive Shoe Manufactory.

THE firm of Wm. Carter and Sons having been recently dissolved, a new association has been formed under the firm of

Marsh, Carter & Co.,

who will continue to manufacture all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, SADDLES, HARNESS, and LEATHER of every description, upon a much more extensive scale than heretofore. Combined with our Tannery, it is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Southern country. Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

MARSH, CARTER & CO.
Cartersville, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5. 94-3m

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28. 83tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit. By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally.

Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL.
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m

Starkie on Evidence, Vol. 1 New Edition, with Notes and References, by Sharswood.

July 10. E. J. HALE & SONS.